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ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Italian-British Amity; U. S.-Russian Trade

This week the recent trend toward restoration of diplomatic cordiality between Britain and Italy crystallized unmistakably. Last Sunday it was learned that Prime Minister Chamberlain had sent a personal letter of friendship to Signor Mussolini. On Tuesday the Duce's cordial reply was received at London.

To cap a week of friendly gestures, Rome on Friday lifted the ban against British newspapers. The ban was imposed during the Coronation celebrations, a time when its affront was felt most keenly in Britain. The Coronation itself was cut off with a line or two in Italian papers.

While Italian-British "press relations" were being restored, the International Nonintervention Committee at London adjourned Friday without reaching a formula for ending the deadlock over Spain. Adjournment is for "an indefinite period."

One of the first tangible evidences of a diplomatic rapprochement between Rome and London was the assurance by Italy a week ago that it would respect Spain's territorial integrity.

* * *

More Ships Bombed

Unidentified airplanes, three according to reports, bombed British, Italian and French steamships some 30 miles off the Algiers coast Friday. Damage on the whole was slight, except in an earlier attack on the tanker, British Corporal.

With international complications of this sort still arising in and around Spain, Canada has forbidden enlistment of Canadians for Spanish service. She also prohibited export of munitions to that country. Arms exports to other countries are allowed only under governmental license.

* * *

Within Spain itself, warfare turned back in the Insurgent's favor after some weeks of Loyalist successes. Shells again fell in the center of Madrid. General Franco's troops are making a determined effort to cut the capital off from the sea. They have also broken through the deep salient recently driven by Loyalist troops into their lines west of Madrid.

To meet the renewed Insurgent offensive, Loyalists are forming a defense junta for northern Spain. One of the weakening factors on the Loyalist side has been the difference of opinion among various parties of the Left. This week they moved to put aside such differences for the time being in face of Franco's threat.

Intervention Decreasing: Page 1.

* * *

Weizmann for Partition

The question of Palestine's future moved toward clarification this week as the League Mandates Commission considered Britain's plan for partition behind closed doors.

Within a short distance of Geneva at Zürich, the Zionist Congress heard its former president, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, approve partition "in principle." But he opposes the British project for three-way division—a Jewish State, an Arab State, and a small area under British mandate to include Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and a strip to the sea.

* * *

Arabs, the other party most directly concerned in Britain's plan, are on record in opposition. They are somewhat hampered by internal dissensions. The National Defense Party recently withdrew from the Arab Higher Committee.

There are five main Arab parties which had submerged petty differences to form a united front after the rioting of April, 1936. This front is now broken in part at a time when unity is needed to present the Arabian case at Geneva.

* * *

Gandhi Sees Viceroy

Britain's dealings with diverse races, religions, and political systems in her far-flung Empire brought this week a further step toward conciliation in India. Gandhi, again speaking for the Nationalist Party from which he had held aloof in large part during recent years, accepted an invitation of the Viceroy to have a talk.

For an hour or so the two exchanged views in the Viceregal lodge at Delhi. Not since his visit to London for the Round Table discussions which led to drafting of the new Constitution has Gandhi been so cordial to British authorities. For some five and a half years he has withdrawn himself in displeasure over the course of Indian affairs.

The Nationalist Party recently agreed to accept seats won in provincial legislatures under the new Constitution. Gandhi's visit carries further this trend toward conciliation.

* * *

U. S.-Soviet Trade

Anthracite coal, black and glittering from Russian mines, prized in the United States for its low ash content and imported in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

In The Boston Section:

Race track back taxes ire city collectors.
Worcester firm to prosecute C. I. O. strikers.
East wind breaks hot spell, showers tonight.
Lodge Wage-Hour vote starts nation-wide comment.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

U. S. Studies Plans to Aid 'Dust Bowl' Farm Refugees; State Co-operation Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Federal aid for destitute farmers who have migrated by the thousands from the drought areas to California in the last few years appeared in the offing today after a White House conference on the subject.

Aubrey Williams, deputy Works Progress Administrator, conferred with James Roosevelt, the President's son and secretary, in an effort to find a way to meet the problem for which no federal or state agency is now responsible.

Federal co-operation with state and local governments to make absorption of the "dust bowl" immigrants possible appears to be the course now being planned. Official reports from the west coast area indicate that it is no longer possible for these pioneers to make their own way in the world, the way their forefathers did before them.

Many of the migrants are living in camps, shacks, tents and hovels in interior California valleys. Since their past experience has been chiefly in farming, they do not attempt to find work in urban industrial plants, but join the army of poorly paid agricultural itinerants following the harvests from place to place and taking refuge in small towns after the picking season is over.

Residential requirements have made it impossible for these roving farmers to get WPA aid. State relief

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Chinese Dilemma Seen Increasing; Risk of Incidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.—Wholesale evacuations in many parts of the country, coupled with pressure of public opinion on Nanking for resistance simultaneously has increased the Government's dilemma and strengthened the possibility that the tension may snap in the form of incidents at various points with the development of widespread guerrilla warfare. Many Chinese appear to favor this, believing that Japan's economic power could be sapped over a prolonged period if fighting were maintained on many fronts, thus rendering it impossible for the Japanese military machine to roll over a concentrated foe.

Nanking, while reluctant to jeopardize its leadership by damping such sentiments is nevertheless understandably reluctant to embark on anything so obviously ruinous to China whatever its effect may be on Japan. But there is, however, much ground for feeling that prolonged unsettlement may finally produce a crop of incidents that thus far in some inexplicable way have been avoided.

Diplomats on both sides desire agreement but the progress of events has been moving their minimum terms steadily further apart. Shanghai and other large cities are quietly preparing trenches and other precautions are being taken which probably are having their most immediate effect in increasing evacuation of the masses, who are motivated by all manner of rumors, and whose movement are erratic, with country people coming to the city and industrial workers fleeing to country homes.

How Free Is Japan? W. H. Chamberlin answers on the Editorial Page.

Other news of Far Eastern crisis: Page 2.

Plan to Retrain Jobless Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6—The retraining of New York State's jobless middle-aged men and women in trades in which there is a likelihood to be a demand for workers is being urged by the New York Council on Economics. Letters have been sent to the boards of education of every city and town in the state in the campaign against age discrimination. The letters are signed by Edward C. Rybicki, chairman and formerly director of New York city's Free Employment Agency.

In his letter Mr. Rybicki stresses that the council has waged a campaign on the age barriers which have been set up in industry and business against the middle-aged workers seeking employment, and that the council feels it is urgent for the schools to come to the aid of these men and women.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Middle West Hits Plans for Chain Of Little T V A's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—Powerful elements in the Middle West are opposed to the President's plan to establish throughout the nation seven "regional authorities" similar to the TVA for administration of flood control, soil conservation, and power development programs. Chief among these is the Mississippi Valley Association, which, like many other organizations and individuals, agrees that the problems involved demand some federal attention and consideration from the national viewpoint, but that army engineers and other established agencies and laws are sufficient to handle them.

Most states concerned with such matters as flood control have readily agreed to federal supervision and financing but have objected to political or so-called bureaucratic control and have sought to keep intact their own rights in this and related activities.

An example is found in the establishment of the Interstate Commission on the Ohio River Basin, the nine member states of which have banded together to better promote flood control efforts, but which seek federal aid and technical supervision. This commission, like the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, is sponsored by the Council of State Governments

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Intervention Seen Growing Less in Spain

Paradox Noted in London as Non-Intervention Parley Recesses

On 'Cash Basis'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7 — Surprising though it may seem, the present twilight of non-intervention is beginning to be regarded in some quarters here as concealing the fact that intervention in Spain is gradually lessening.

Despite many rumors to the contrary, there is no evidence that either Italy or Germany has sent any appreciable number of "volunteers" since the ban came into force in February. Latterly their help to Gen. Francisco Franco—and of the U. S. S. R. to Valencia—has been mainly in the form of material, especially airplanes.

But as time goes on and the end of the war seems still remote, observers here are beginning to see signs of an increasing unwillingness to supply goods to either side except in return for spot cash. And spot cash is becoming scarcer on both sides.

Rearmament Factors

A further factor which is tending to slow up intervention is that the rearmament race is at present so keen that the interventionists are loath to let their most up-to-date engines of war leave the country. Yet there is an element of danger to their prestige if they send inferior machines.

Hence it is paradoxically felt that although the non-intervention committee yesterday failed to register any advance towards agreement, the prospect of intervention just fading out is not by any means negligible.

At any rate there is an obvious determination to keep the non-intervention flag flying. When the Earl of Plymouth, chairman of the committee, warned subcommittee delegates yesterday that all contributions except those of the British were in arrears there was an immediate move to urge speedy payment. There were also no recriminations when Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador at London, failed to fall into line with the British plan to recognize the belligerents when a substantial number of foreigners had withdrawn. And there was a sigh of relief when the Earl of Plymouth found excuse for giving delegates a little vacation while experts delved into the question of "restoring and improving" naval control system.

European Situation Better

The lull in regard to non-intervention comes at a moment when the whole European situation has taken a definite turn for the better. Today it is learned that Mussolini in addition to trying to cultivate British good will has also made a tentative move toward better relations with France.

Pan American Airways Honored

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Juan T. Trippe Studies International Air Routes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Pan American Airways' achievement of a trans-Pacific air service, "in which science, diplomacy, imagination and romance co-operate to tie the world together," brought the award of the Collier Trophy which was presented to Juan Trippe, president of the airline, by President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday.

"You well deserve it," the President said. "You have done a grand job."

The trophy was first donated 26 years ago by the late Robert Collier, publisher of Collier's Magazine, himself a pioneer aviator. It has been awarded annually except during the World War, for "the greatest achievement in aviation in America, the value of which has been thoroughly demonstrated in use or practice during the preceding year," and the list of recipients reads like a history of the development of aviation.

Housing Bill Subsidizes Low Rents

Measure Passed in Senate Provides Grants in Aid to Fill Deficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—A typical case under the proposed Wagner housing bill set-up, passed yesterday in the Senate and up for debate in the House next week, would be a family of four, occupying four rooms, and paying rental of $8 per month per room, or $32, plus heat, light, water and fuel. This scale, it is believed, would bring the benefits of the bill within the range of the $1000-a-year income group.

The Federal Government would engage in two types of transactions under the bill.

1. It would provide self-liquidating construction loans to local authorities, for slum clearance and low-rent housing projects. Loans must be paid back 100 per cent, and a limit on such loans in the next three years is placed at $700,000,000.

2. It would pay a direct subsidy to reduce the rent per room to low-income families. The subsidy would be reckoned on the individual cost of the housing construction in the community. The amount is limited, under the present bill, to $20,000,000 a year—about a third of the cost of a modern battleship, according to Senator Robert F. Wagner. This is the total cost to the Treasury of the present bill. This type of subsidy follows British practice, and is designed to assure rent reduction for each dollar given.

Provides Direct Subsidy

Low interest rates on federal loans, even without subsidy, would presumably bring the housing projects at least 25 per cent below the price level obtainable by private commercial housing. Communities may, if they wish, add to this benefit by exempting housing from taxation.

The bill proposes almost complete decentralization of housing activities.

The maximum fixed commitment to pay annual contributions without revision by the Federal Government will not exceed 20 years. These loans bear interest at one-half of 1 per cent more than the cost of money to the Federal Government, and mature in periods of not more than 60 years.

Housing under the proposed program would cost an estimated $1000 average a room.

The locality, under proposed procedurs, will apply to the Federal Housing Authority for a construction loan. If approved, the locality builds with the borrowed money. When complete, the local authority reckons the cost per room, and calculates the rent. If this is higher than low-income groups can afford

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Wagner Sees Hope On Four-Year Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 7

Three earlier Wagner bills were forced out in end-of-session legislative jams. Each new bill was revised to lessen the resistance. For those who mistrusted centralized federal control, arrangements were made for grants-in-aid to state authorities. For those who insisted on economy, appropriations were shaved. Supporters of outright lump subsidies for the projects, as opposed to continuing yearly subsidies of indefinite amount, won the inclusion of this arrangement as optional in this year's bill.

St. Louis Slum Clearance Head Says U. S. Subsidy Needed for Success

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7 (AP)—J. A. Wolf, manager of the $742,000 Neighborhood Gardens slum clearance project here, labeled the work "a failure" today and asserted "there is no such thing in the United States as low-cost housing or low-rent housing."

He made the statement in a letter to the St. Louis Housing Association headed by Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann after he announced rents would be increased.

"It is apparent that enterprises like Neighborhood Gardens cannot be carried on unless there is federal subsidy," Mr. Wolf wrote. A federal subsidy, he contended, was necessary because low-income groups could not afford rents required by private capital. In Washington, Congress considered the Wagner housing bill which provides such a subsidy.

"If you tried to get into Knickerbocker Village in New York City (a slum clearance project) you would not be permitted to file an application unless you were earning a minimum of $4000 a year," the letter continued.

He suggested only people making less than $100 a month—"those who actually need it"—should be accommodated.

The average income of tenants here, he said, is $125 per month. Rents are from $18 to $38 a month.

Mr. Wolf asserted a 10 per cent increase in rents would provide only required principal and interest payments on a $640,000 Public Works Administration loan, and predicted it would be many years before private investors received a return on the $102,000 invested.

Some tenants when notified of the increase said they would protest to the PWA, but in Washington a PWA official said, "We have no power to fix rents. Our only interest is in getting back the principal and interest on a Government loan which helped build the apartment."

Neighborhood Gardens was completed in 1935, though it was first conceived as a slum clearance project in 1929. Mr. Wolf subsequently studied mass housing in Europe and came back to sponsor the project.

Its location in the heart of a slum area near downtown St. Louis was intended, Mr. Wolf said, to encourage foreign residents of the area to move into the modern building.

Unemployment and wage cuts were blamed by directors for the fact that residents of the immediate neighborhood did not occupy the 252 units of the project.

Intimate Message From Washington

Congress Heads for the Last Round-Up—Tag End of New Deal About Caught Up and Everybody Relaxes

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 7

The legislative situation seems to be disentangling itself with Houdini-like skill, and President Roosevelt is probably spending a carefree week-end at Hyde Park. Before the congressmen who are still here in Washington—and a surprising number of them have left for their homes or other pleasant places already—the prospect of adjournment in a couple of weeks or so now opens up.

The chances now are that they will have gone through a remarkable batch of last-minute legislation. Whether the bills they are passing will be free from damaging amendments and ill-thought-out compromises is another matter. But already the major hurdles have been jumped. The Senate has passed both the wage-hours bill and the housing bill. The House, traditionally more amenable to discipline, has got to pass the bills and—in the view of Administration supporters—eliminate several objectionable details that have crept into the bills at the last moment.

Then the measures will go into conference. This conference period is one of the most remarkable and least remarked episodes in the American legislative mechanism. Truth to tell, it is not so very democratic.

Here is what shappens: the Senate or House has a bill in its final stages. At the last moments, amendments may be introduced by opponents and sometimes permitted of passage by the bill's sponsors just for the sake of getting the measure through.

Headed for a Quiet Room

It goes to the other chamber, where sometimes the bill is made better and sometimes worse. Ultimately, the bill passes both chambers. If the forms diverge, the presiding officer in each chamber appoints conference managers. Since the presiding officer is generally a wheelhorse of the Administration, this means that the conference committee is usually stacked to support Administration views. The bill's sponsor is normally appointed another majority representative, and a minority spokesman who has a very negative role.

In practice, the conference managers get together in a room and fix things up between them. Some of the most important settlements in American legislative history have been made in these conferences. "Practical," hard-shelled politics is the rule. Things get done, and get done fast.

After the "deal" has been consummated in this dubiously democratic proceeding, the conference report goes back to both houses. There it has privileged status, and may not be amended. The cards are stacked in its favor. Sometimes, of course, one house or the other rebels. But the chances are, at the tail-end of a session, that a conference report will be adopted. And that is how laws are finally made.

This procedure confronts the housing bill and, in all probability, the wage-hours bill. The Administration, if it chooses, can fix up the bills as it sees fit—although conference managers cannot introduce new material that has not passed either house—and the final struggle comes over the clean-cut issue of adopting or rejecting the whole bill.

Taking the housing bill as a good illustration, it is safe to say that numerous Senators who were prepared to support the Byrd amendment limiting costs to $1000 a room—which is said by Senator Wagner to be cripplingly low—would not be prepared to vote against the bill as a whole. Thus, if the House removes the Byrd amendment, and the conference re-report agrees on the bill without it, its passage seems likely without such restrictions.

Batting Average Is High

Thus, of the five-point program which emerged from the White House a fortnight ago, the major points seem well on their way to enactment. Here is the box score:

(1) Housing bill—passed by the Senate; under study in the House.

(2) Wages and hours bill—same status as above.

(3) Court bill—ready to go through both houses like greased lightning unless enlarging amendments are added.

(4) Sugar bill—passed by the House in the form drafted by the sugar lobby which is strongly distasteful to the Departments of State, Agriculture and Interior. All three cabinet officers have opposed it and President Roosevelt has threatened to veto it if it goes through in its present form. The Administration will seek its amendment in the Senate. It is an uncertain struggle between a powerful sugar lobby and cabinet officers concerned over important foreign as well as domestic policies of the Administration.

(5) Tax loophole-plugging bill—a joint committee has presented an eight-point plan to curb tax avoidance, but has drafted no bill yet. The probability is that the matter will be deferred.

Out of five bills, there is thus a batting average of .800, and maybe of .900. Which is a remarkable success, considering the impetus of the drive to adjourn two weeks ago. The likelihood is that at the end of August, Congress will be scattering. Of the last weeks' work two landmark bills will be on the statute books: the wage-hours and housing bills. Members will be pledged to consider a crop-control bill as soon as they return to Washington, and the President will have promised to make farm loans "if needed" in the meantime.

In the farm-price situation lies the political dynamite of the future. Farm temperatures have a boiling-point, just like water. When prices drop below $1 a bushel for wheat, 50 cents a bushel for corn, and 10 cents a pound for cotton, farm opinion boils. And if that stage is really reached by next January, a sweeping production control measure may well result, marking still another landmark in American governmental experiment.

Farley Considers New Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—The man who "sold" the United States a President may turn his talents to selling it automobiles.

James A. Farley, Postmaster General, has been urged to become the sales manager or possibly executive head of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Corporation in Buffalo, N. Y., according to a report verified by the Washington correspondnt of a Buffalo newspaper. Mr. Farley said "the matter had been put up to him." The company plans to introduce a new passenger car in the medium low price field.

Mr. Farley, according to his friends, has desired for some time to get into private business in order to rehabilitate his personal finances which have suffered serious drain during his incumbency as Postmaster General. Incidental responsibilities of the office are said to be costing him $10,000 a year more than his salary and to have run him $50,000 in debt.

The change, if he should leave the Postoffice Department, would not affect his chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, it is believed. Mr. Farley has desired a business connection that would permit him to continue in that capacity. Hence he would not be quite in the position of the man who said, "Let me write a nation's songs (revise to read: "make its automobiles") and I care not who writes its laws."

Bulk of Burden To End Session Rests on House

Now Has Both Housing and Wage-Hour Bills Before It for Action

Senate Sits Back

Chief Fight Is on Senate's Restriction to $1000 Per Room in Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—With the Wagner housing bill and the wages and hours bill both through the Senate, the House now becomes the center of the struggle for adjournment.

The Senate passed the housing bill yesterday, 64 to 16. It passed the wages and hours bill a week ago, 56 to 28. These are the two cardinal features of the remaining New Deal program in Congress. Next week should see them well on their way to passage in the House, where they are now pending, and Congress in full view of its summer holiday.

The Senate did not pass the housing bill without protracted and intensive debate, and with the revamping of the measure by a series of restrictive amendments from the floor over protests of Administration leaders.

Special Session Discounted

Just before final approval, the Senate refused to change its stand on one of these amendments, which limited the cost of housing projects to $1000 per room, exclusive of land purchase. This amendment was adopted originally by a one-vote margin, 40 to 39. The chamber reaffirmed its attitude in slightly stronger terms when it tabled a motion to reconsider, 44 to 39. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, sponsor of the measure, protested the amendment would "kill" the legislation because slum clearance in large cities could not be carried on under any such cost limitation.

It remains to be seen whether the House will throw out the amendment, and send the issue to a major battle in conference.

Another important restrictive amendment contained in the Senate bill limits funds to 20 per cent for any one state.

Other Amendments Debated

Other amendments included in the measure in the closing hours of yesterday's debate included a requirement that local communities contribute 5 per cent of the amount of the loans by the federal housing authority and 5 per cent of the subsidies. To this, sponsors had no objection, but they did object to another amendment which subjects the housing authority provided in the bill to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, denying it independent status contemplated by its authors.

But most of the debate was over the section restricting the cost of housing projects to $4000 for a family unit or $1000 per room. It produced a sharp cleavage between members of the Senate interested primarily in social welfare with others interested in economy. Between these two groups several, prominently including Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, found a choice embarrassing, but finally came down on the economy side.

Led by Two Democrats

The economy forces were led by two Democrats, Senators Millard E. Tydings of Maryland and Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia. Six other Democrats stood by them. They were: Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina; James F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Tom Connolly, Texas; Walter F. George, Georgia; Carter Glass, Virginia, and Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina.

Senator Wagner received the support of six Republicans, one Progressive, two Farmer-Laborites and 55 Democrats in securing final passage of the measure after his unsuccessful effort to secure elimination of the undesired amendments.

Senator Wagner and his supporters contended that the $1000 per room restriction would prohibit construction of slum clearance units in eastern cities, and a limitation to four-room units would nullify the intention of making it possible for slum dwellers to move to more spacious homes.

"One of the prime reasons for this legislation," according to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who supported Senator Wagner, "is to afford these people—those who make $1000 a year or less—enough room in sanitary, bright quarters to give them a chance to leave the squalor and filth and crime and often immoral conditions under which they live."

Senator Byrd's answer was that the cost restriction was necessary to assure distribution of the fund. Without it he held that 50 per cent fewer needy would be aided out of the funds provided. He said few bills before the Senate had ever involved greater implied expenditures.

Vandenberg's Contention

Senator Vandenberg, whose position was watched with interest because of his prominence as a possible Republican party leader in 1940, said:

"We are proposing to tax the whole American people to provide good housing for those who live in the slums. Are you to ask me to say to 50 per cent of the home owners that we're going to tax you to build

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Refugee Scholars From Spain Study in England and France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — In the shelter of British universities a number of Spanish scholars—university lecturers, men of letters, and research workers—are now being enabled to continue studies cut roughly short by civil conflict. Many others have found refuge in France.

Meanwhile each week is seeing the number of refugee scholars increased, the Monitor learns, despite assurances from both sides in the Spanish struggle that natural science and learning are being respected and "non-political" men of letters allowed to continue their work as far as possible unhampered.

In England efforts to find shelter for these men are being made by the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning. There is no attempt to find permanent posts for them, as most hope to return. Out of 60 contacted by the society, 20 have already arrived in England. Most of these are being assisted privately, but five are being maintained at universities at the society's own expense and one has obtained a post.

At London University, there are two of these scholars, a physicist and a chemist. At Edinburgh there are two chemists. At Bristol there is an international lawyer; ironically enough the researches at which he was interrupted were in connection with the international problem of Peaceful Change, or revision of treaties by consent. The other scholar is a professor of Celtic philology who has been appointed organizer of education for the Basque children in Britain.

In Touch With Refugees

Chief among those who have found refuge from Spain is Señor José Castillejo, director of Spanish higher education and member of the League of Nations Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, who is now in Geneva, and with whom most refugee scholars are keeping touch.

About half the scholars seeking refuge in France and Britain were already out of Spain when civil war broke out. The others fled at various times. A large proportion were forced to fly because their liberal attitude in politics made them appear as enemies to both factions, communist and fascist. One professor in Madrid had been posted on the "death roll" issued by the insurgents and discovered his name posted one morning on the similar roll in Madrid. He managed to escape that night.

Many of these men of learning have had perforce to pass through many adventures to be able to continue their researches in peace in foreign countries.

The plight of learning in Spain itself has, indeed, been deep. Nevertheless Gen. Francisco Franco now claims to have reopened some of the universities in his territories, and the Valencia Government declares that professors that are not inimical to the régime are being cared for.

Some of the scholars who have fled the country and are sympathetic to the loyalists are actually receiving spasmodic payments of salary.

Inside Government Spain it appears that some sort of effort is being made to assist natural science and learning. An unexpected letter recently written to Mr. Walter Adams, general secretary to the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning, from Valencia and signed by three foremost Spanish scholars, announces that a cultural bureau has been established by the Ministry of Education in Valencia to take charge of the protection of learning.

Apportioning Help Abroad

The letter states that the "Casa de la Cultura of Valencia" was founded "to take up and give shelter to the professors, researchers, writers and artists who on account of the bombardments of Madrid cannot continue to live and work in that city without endangering their lives."

The letter claims that all professors remaining in that part of Spain under Government control are still receiving full salaries and that "at the present time the Ministry is trying to apportion help to the Spanish professors abroad, with the natural exception of those who have openly shown themselves to be on the side of the soldiers who have rebelled against the Government."

The letter is signed by Prof. Manuel Marquez Rodriguez, "Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Madrid"; Prof. P. Carrasco, "Dean of the Faculty of Science of Madrid"; and Dr. T. Navarro Tomás, "Director of the National Library." It enclosed recently published works on astronomical research and other subjects.

Despite the assurances of this letter it is still obvious, the S. P. S. L. declares, that the probability of new demands upon its resources for further assistance to Spanish scholars is now greater than previously.

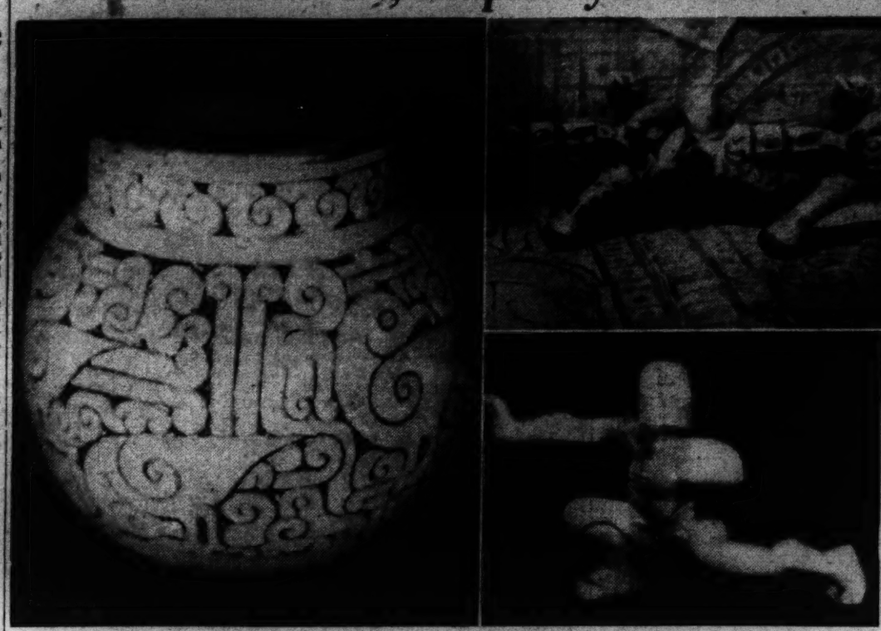
Applications from Germany

Mr. Adams declared that there are signs of a "spring cleaning" in German scholastic circles. After a period of comparative quiet there has now come a period of fresh alarms, and applications to the society from Germany for posts abroad have risen rapidly in the last two or three months. It is stated there were 50 such applications in the last month.

This time the persons being dismissed from positions in universities and other seats of learning are "Aryans" who are married to "non-Aryans," it is reported. The plight of these scholars is made worse by the fact that not being Jewish they cannot obtain relief from funds for dismissed Jews.

About 470 scholars have been permanently placed in new positions. The majority have found shelter in Britain and the United States, but others have gone to countries as far apart in space and tradition as Venezuela and Albania.

Southern Art, Shaped by the Hand of the Potter



Shearwater Pottery Made at Ocean Springs, Miss.
Vase Carved and Designed by W. I. Anderson, and Figurine of a Football Player From the Anderson Potteries

Pottery Figurines
Made by the Andersons From Their Own Designs

Pottery of Brothers in Mississippi Marked by Varied Glazes and Designs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—The Shearwater pottery of Peter, Walter and McConnell Anderson, Ocean Springs, Miss., which has been exhibited at the Society of Arts and Crafts in Boston, the Craftsman Studio and Rena Rosenthal, Inc., in New York City, the Arts and Crafts Guild in Philadelphia, and Marshal Field & Company, Chicago, is distinguished by the variety of its glazes and originality of subject. The pottery is free from suggestion of foreign influence and its designers have the distinction of being the first artists in the South whose pottery can be found in homes from Maine to California and as far north as Manitoba, Canada. Deriving its name from the "Shearwater" seagull, the pottery bears the trademark of a seagull.

The pottery figurines, not more than six inches in height, include white football players, grotesque giraffes, grinning cats and every creature of the barnyard; jockeys on horseback, pickaninnies with red dresses and mammies with red bandanas—all the once famed darkies of plantation days dancing, fishing or playing the banjo. Made with a sense of humor, the contribution to ceramic art portrays life as the artist sees it around him. Shearwater pottery is made from native clay, in three types—plain glazed, slip decorated pieces and the underglazed figures—all from original designs.

Peter Anderson, the potter, was trained in Wayne, Penna., under E. De-F. Curtis and studied glazes at Alfred, N. Y. Walter Anderson, the artist of the group, had five years training at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, winning a Cresson Scholarship there. The decorative work is done by J. McConnell Anderson, who has been trained by his two brothers, Mrs. G. W. Anderson, the mother, acts as critic.

While on an inspection tour of the South, Miss Ann Craton, field coordinator of the Public Works of Art Project, visited Ocean Springs to see the murals and panels by the Anderson brothers which had been done in the public school under the project. The murals, by Walter Anderson, depict Gulf hunting and fishing since the days of the Indians to the present, and four wall panels by Peter and McConnell Anderson depict birds and fish in ceramic tiles. Miss Craton said the tile panels were the only ones of the kind installed in any public building in the South under the art project.

Senate Attempts Speedy Action On Court Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — The Senate took up the compromise "procedural" court bill here today with good prospects of speedy action as Congressional leaders held out hopes of adjournment within the next two weeks.

The measure as it stands is considered virtually non-controversial and no difficulty is expected in its enactment. Nothing in it touches the Supreme Court itself. It was formally laid before the Senate yesterday afternoon after passage of the housing bill, but laid aside to permit passage of several minor bills.

Seeks to Speed Action

In its present form the procedural bill provides machinery for speeding court action in cases involving the constitutionality of federal legislation and for assignment of district judges to courts other than their own to deal with congested dockets.

If quick action on this measure is achieved the prospects of early adjournment will be much improved.

Other obstacles to this objective of the majority in Congress appear also to be clearing up. Assurances by House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn of Texas that "early action" at the next session would be accorded to a farm bill appeared to reduce the pressure for adjournment now to be followed by a special session in October.

Farm Bloc Question

The House leadership had previously informed the farm bloc that there was no need of calling a special session in the fall to pass farm legislation. The farm bloc has been thinking either of demanding such a fall session or of promising sufficient crop control legislation at the next session to gain from President Roosevelt a promise to revive the crop loan program to halt the declining prices of cotton, corn and other agricultural commodities.

Mr. Rayburn said that in another two weeks a definite date for adjournment could probably be set. He added that the President has given assurance not to introduce involved and controversial new legislation at the next session and that absolute "right-of-way" would be guaranteed for a farm measure.

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Soviet Farm Mechanization Set at 90 Per Cent by 1942

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet planners have set for themselves the task of mechanizing 90 per cent of all Soviet agriculture by 1942, the end of the third Five-Year Plan. This means, according to official estimates, that 95 per cent of plowing and 85 per cent of seeding will be done by tractors, and 90 per cent of harvesting will be done by combines.

During the past five years Soviet factories have turned out 400,000 tractors; during the next five years they are expected to produce 575,000 of a larger type. The country's tractors, all owned by the state and concentrated in machine-tractor stations, are expected to plow 1,125,000,000 acres in 1942, compared with 550,000,000 acres in 1936.

Since 1930 the Soviets have built 5615 machine-tractor stations, with 4300 repair-shops. During the next five years, they plan to build an additional 2400 stations, located principally in the Volga basin and east of the Urals. It is estimated that 8000 stations will be adequate to perform all seeding and plowing on collective farms, and all harvesting on grain-growing farms. They will also serve a large number of the remaining 2,000,000 individual peasant households.

Center of Activity

The machine-tractor station thus will become more than ever the "nerve-center" of Soviet agriculture.

"It is evident," wrote K. Burnashoff in the newspaper Pravda, "that the organization of labor of tens of millions of peasants now active in field work will center in the machine-tractor stations, and will be carried out under the direct leadership of the stations' personnel. In such conditions, the role of the machine-tractor station becomes exceptionally complicated, and its task assumes the greatest political importance." In other words, the Soviet state, through its monopoly of heavy agricultural machinery, is in a position completely to dominate the peasantry.

Some Communist theorists have suggested that when agriculture becomes fully mechanized, it will be possible to convert the present cooperative farms into full-fledged communes, where peasants no longer have private gardens and animals, and where proceeds are divided communally.

Mr. Burnashoff, a Kremlin spokesman, made it clear that no such change is contemplated within the next five years. He declared: "It must be firmly emphasized that the artel (co-operative) will continue to be the main form of our agriculture. Its improved organization, with additional construction of social institutions, certainly does not mean that the artels will develop into communes. Notwithstanding the growth of collective farm institutions, their members will be permitted fully to retain their private gardens, cattle and seeds for personal use. Incomes still will be distributed according to work-days performed and the amount and quality of labor expended. In other words, everything will be retained in the collective farms to preserve the main outlines of the artel."

This makes it sufficiently clear that the Kremlin does not propose to "socialize" agriculture further is farms. It is a job for the Resettlement Administration. It is a job that can be done profitably, adding to the wealth of the Pacific Coast states, preserving the self-respect of the farmers, giving employment to capital.

"There is in California and Oregon and Washington abundant land, already irrigated, most of it irregularly and not very profitably farmed on a wholesale plan, with itinerant renters and labor, which is for sale at moderate, reasonable prices. Given a farm, a small house and barn, a little working capital, any one of these good farmers could work out its price, in his crops, in 20 years, and live while he is doing it far more opulently than in his best years in the dust bowl."

Suggestions that special rehabilitation aid be given this migratory group have met considerable opposition from those who believe they should be shipped back to the states which they left or else be left to shift for themselves.

Women Urge Peace At Budapest Parley

BUDAPEST, Aug. 7 (AP)—Women from many nations, including over a hundred from the United States, joined a campaign today for "peace, emancipation and freedom" in Budapest's second international women's week.

The American delegation was led by Mrs. Inez Bandholtz, widow of the American Brig. Gen. Harry Hill Bandholtz, who is a hero to Hungarians because of his service here after the World War.

The Congress heard encouragement from Lady Astor, American-born member of Great Britain's Parliament and addresses by Mrs. Clarence Chapman of Salt Lake City; Miss Elizabeth Achelis of New York, president of the world's Calendar Association, and Mrs. Ellen Starr Brinton of Philadelphia, official in the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Valued Artifact Relics Are Sold to University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The famed collection of Indian and Egyptian artifacts owned by Maj. Oliver S. McCleary was sold to Willamette University in Salem recently, it was announced here.

The collection, which was sought by many American institutions, includes a variety of relics collected over a period of 15 years, many of historical interest.

No two of the pieces in the collection—valued at approximately $3000—are alike.

Japan Votes China 'War' Fund; Army Strips Coast of Ships

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Japan's Parliament ended its two weeks' session in a display of patriotism and excitement tonight after voting funds for hostilities in China.

Chief among the measures adopted were war appropriations of 419,000,000 yen (about $121,500,000), which Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, War Minister, declared would be "sufficient" unless the scope of the conflict widens.

The next regular meeting of Parliament will be in September, but a special session can be called if the Sino-Japanese crisis warrants it.

Before the adjournment, Premier Fumimaro Konoye, unable to attend during the last two days, issued a statement saying the situation in North China was "extremely serious."

The Premier praised Parliament for its resolution declaring Japan should "maintain peace and order in Asia" by putting down anti-Japanese agitation which "slights international justice."

"The Government," the Premier said, "will deal with the situation with determination and unstinted efforts. I am prepared to meet the crisis by exerting myself to the utmost."

Shipping Shortage

An acute shortage of coast-wise vessels supplying Japanese cities with basic commodities today resulted from the concentration of all available shipping to back the Japanese army's North China campaign.

Although the Government lifted restrictions on foreign ships engaging in coastal trade, no American, Canadian or British vessels thus far have availed themselves of the opportunity to ply between Japanese ports.

Shipments of foodstuffs, coal, ore, salt and other vital supplies were seriously crippled as Japanese mercantile vessels were pressed into service to carry men and supplies to the Asiatic mainland.

To relieve the crisis, the Ministry of Communications studied the problem of emergency legislation that might revive the World War ordinance controlling and severely restricting the movements of Japanese vessels abroad to make them available for use within the island empire.

Emergency Bonds

Financial measures to spur the North China campaign also received the attention of government chiefs behind the army's drive. The authoritative newspaper Asahi reported that at least a portion of the North China emergency bonds would be sold directly to the public instead of through the Bank of Japan as hitherto.

The Bank of Japan was considering the easing of the stringent money market by letting loan restrictions to aid the national situation. An official of the imperial household indicated that the Emperor's brother, Prince Chichibu, would cut short his extensive European tour because of the Far Eastern crisis.

The Prince and Princess are now visiting the Netherlands. It was indicated they would return to Japan after a month's stay in Switzerland, abandoning plans to visit Germany, Italy, France and the United States.

The Prince and Princess represented the Emperor at the Coronation of King George VI in London last May, and planned official visits to numerous other capitals.

Japanese Order Their Citizens To Evacuate Hankow

NANKING, Aug. 7 (AP)—Japanese, Chinese and American officials acted yesterday to move their nationals from regions which may be involved in the spreading conflict.

Hankow, the great trade and industrial center of the middle Yangtse Valley, was the scene of Japanese civilian evacuation.

The Japanese naval commander there declared a state of emergency because of the concentrations around Hankow of some 30,000 Chinese troops, supposedly on their way to the northern war front.

Marines were landed from Japanese gunboats in the Yangtse River, sandbag barricades thrown up around the Japanese concession, and all Japanese civilians except 100 exservice men ordered on river vessels or concentrated at the waterfront for early withdrawal to Shanghai.

Japan's grip on northern Hopei, original zone of hostilities, was tightened. Reports to the American embassy here said 14,000 reinforcements from Japan's army in Manchuria reached Tientsin by rail during the first four days of August and continued to various parts of the "front" below Tientsin and Peiping. Military authorities estimated the new arrivals brought Japan's army in North China to about 34,000, which was taken as indicating more extensive operations were planned.

China Led Arms-Buyers in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—China was the largest buyer of arms, ammunition and implements of war in the United States during July.

State Department statistics show that that nation spent $293,226 in this country for airplanes designed for warfare. The remainder of its total expenditure of $309,870 went for rifles and carbines, revolvers, and automatic pistols and ammunition, and non-military airplane equipment.

Japan also was one of the three largest purchasers, spending $203,578, of which $92,340 was for military airplanes and $97,415 for non-military aircraft engines.

Sales of arms, ammunition and implements of war to China and Japan would be stopped if President Roosevelt decided to invoke the Neutrality Act against them as a result of hostilities in North China.

The Neutrality Act provides that, whenever the President proclaims the existence of a foreign war, exports of such supplies to the warring nations shall be illegal.

Chairman Key Pittman (D), of Nevada, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently issued a statement opposing a "hasty" decision on the question whether the act should be invoked in the Sino-Japanese crisis.

U. S. Studies Farm Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

laws make little provision for transients. The Resettlement Administration has made some direct grants to these people from its drought funds, but this agency reports that it has been unable to cope satisfactorily with the problem with the limited funds available.

A few refugees may eventually be able to take advantage of the new Farm Tenant Loan Act under which the Government can loan money for the purchase of farms, but this program will be slow in getting under way. Nor does it offer any aid to transient farm hands, who are described as "miserable, discontented, underpaid and underprivileged."

Taken to Congress

Congress had its attention called to the problem this week when Representative Charles J. Colden (D) of California introduced into the record an editorial from the Los Angeles Daily News describing the plight of this group, and proposing that the Resettlement Administration be empowered to make loans similar to those offered to would-be city home owners by the Federal Housing Administration. In addition a small appropriation would be necessary to tide the refugees over until a permanent relief program was arranged.

"What these people need," said the editorial, "is not charity, not a dole, not industrial jobs. What they need

Pensions Sought By War Veterans' Group in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Help for ex-service men, who fought for the Empire as a whole, was asked by Rev. Capt. Allan Ferry, Owen Sound, Ontario, in his address at the recent three-day reunion at Brantford of ex-Imperials: Seventy-four units of Imperials throughout the Dominion were officially represented at the business sessions, while individual members were present in thousands to discuss problems which confront them.

In an endeavor to bring about a unification of effort to help make the position of Imperials in Canada a better one, the Imperial Corps Association was brought into being. Invitations were sent and delegates were present from various veterans' organizations in Canada and the United States, while consideration is being given by branches of ex-Imperial veterans in the United States to affiliation with the reorganized Imperial Veterans' Corps.

Calling themselves the "real forgotten men," the convention delegates decided to send a delegation to England to place the 19-year-old cause of irritation before King George VI and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. The policy of the British Government has been to withhold financial aid to its veterans residing overseas, while on the other hand the Canadian Government claims the hardship of these men is not its concern, it was explained. The delegation will ask a special inquiry by a parliamentary committee "so that the charges of neglect of and discrimination against ex-Imperials in the Dominions" may be thoroughly looked into.

Requests of the ex-Imperials include the war veterans' allowance at 55; Canadian social legislation similar to that of ex-service men in Great Britain; veterans to become the responsibility of the Canadian Government; hospitalization; all war widows (previous to the war's end) to be pensioned and Imperial pensions equal to those in Canada.

'Trotskyist Ideas' Charged by Pravda In New Dictionary

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Communist Party newspaper Pravda today denounced chief editors of the New Academy of Science dictionary for "political dishonesty," "expounding Trotskyist ideas," and using quotations from the Bible.

Pravda declared that the editor-in-chief, N. S. Derjavian, and Prof. S. Obnorsky failed to include in the dictionary a single quotation from Karl Marx or Maxim Gorky, even though they "did not dare" to omit quotations from Lenin and Stalin.

The newspaper said that to define aspects of "indivisibility" the editors "found no better example than the Russian church despite its political dislocation, whereas the country always has been united and indivisible."

Pravda took the editors to task for using quotations from Karl Radek, who is now serving a 10-year sentence for plotting against the state. Radek was described as a "Tsarist" writer.

Army Continues Testing Substratosphere Plane

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 7 (AP)—Tests of the Army's new substratosphere plane continued at Wright field yesterday.

Maj. Carl F. Greene, chief of the engineering procurement branch, who flew the plane to Dayton, said:

"This new plane is a practical venture in high altitudes. It possesses an expansion of operation that can only be of the greatest value. It will also contribute materially to commercial aviation."

The cabin of the "flying laboratory" is sealed to permit sea level comfort at altitudes ranging to 25,000 feet.

Pan American Clipper Completes Ocean Trip

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Pan American Airways' offices here announced yesterday that the Pan American Clipper III landed at Botwood, Newfoundland, at 4:45 p. m., eastern standard time, completing a transAtlantic crossing from Foynes, Ireland.

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Sugar Lobby Wins in House Despite Promise of Veto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — The powerful domestic sugar lobby—an alliance of beet sugar growers and domestic sugar refiners—won a smashing victory over President Roosevelt, three cabinet members and America's voteless islands possession, Hawaii, Puetro Rico and the Virgin Islands, here yesterday in House votes which sent the sugar quota bill to the Senate.

The House cheered speeches against alleged mistreatment of the islanders in the bill. When minority members likened the House sugar bill to the "taxation without representation" acts of Britain's Parliament which precipitated the American Revolution the House chamber resounded to applause. But when it came time to vote it was three to one for the sugar lobby.

The actual test came on an Administration sponsored amendment which would have liberalized restrictions in the bill on the amount of island sugar which could enter in refined form. It was defeated, 135 to 92, despite warnings that, without the amendment, President Roosevelt would veto the measure. The bill was then driven through by 165 to 55 votes—more than enough to override a veto provide all those who voted for it yesterday would also vote to override. Whether the sugar lobby has the same influence in the Senate it demonstrated in the House will be soon seen. The Senate is expected to act on the measure before next week is over.

The bill as passed by the House would extend the sugar quotas of the existing Jones-Costigan Act which limits refined sugar from Puerto Rico to 126,033 short tons annually, and from Hawaii to 29,616 short tons. An amendment slipped in at the last moment also prohibits importation of any refined sugar from the Virgin Islands at all.

However, the Administration was able to hold its own on one point. It beat down amendments to increase domestic beet and cane sugar quotas at the expense of Cuban quotas.

The Administration position is that it will not tolerate continuation of domestic quota, restrictions and controls unless the limitations on American island possessions are liberalized or removed. They base their case on the theory that Puerto Rico and Hawaii are integral parts of the United States and are not properly subject to discrimination as though they were foreign countries.

President Roosevelt recently referred to the sugar group as "pernicious lobbyists" and suggested that if they would leave Washington some satisfactory sugar legislation could be framed. The lobbyists are frankly concerned over the threat to scrap all sugar controls unless the island restrictions are changed, but are apparently willing to test whether the threat is serious or only a bluff.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes got into the controversy as guardian of the island possessions which fall under his department. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is opposed to the present sugar limitation system, while Secretary of State Cordell Hull is concerned over the implications of the sugar system to his reciprocal trade agreements program.

The Cuban treaty was the first of these concluded. If the Jones-Costigan act is not renewed the tariff on Cuban sugar would go up in violation of the trade agreement, although quota restrictions would be removed.

The sugar lobby victory was not an Administration defeat in the sense that any real test of political control was involved. It did not reflect any special or unusual anti-administration sentiment in the House. It merely reflected the power of the sugar lobby.

Legal Row Rages Over Cocktails

ATLANTA, Aug. 7 (AP)—A battle over cocktails broke yesterday in Georgia, where prohibition forces for a generation have fought off legalization of whisky.

T. Grady Head, revenue commissioner, touched off the controversy with a ruling that bottled cocktails and highballs of wine base and of less than 22 per cent alcoholic content are taxable under state laws which legalizes wines up to this percentage.

Tap-room operators and restaurateurs seized upon the opinion as meaning any cocktail or highball is legal in Georgia as long as it owes its "kick" to wine intead of whisky and is less than 22 per cent in alcoholic strength.

The first barb was hurled at the new "cocktail-highball" interpretation by Mr. Mary Harris Armor, 74-year-old Woman's Christian Temperance Union leader.

"I thing the wets have overreached themselves," she said. "Twenty-one per cent liquor is hard liquor, no matter how it is camouflaged."

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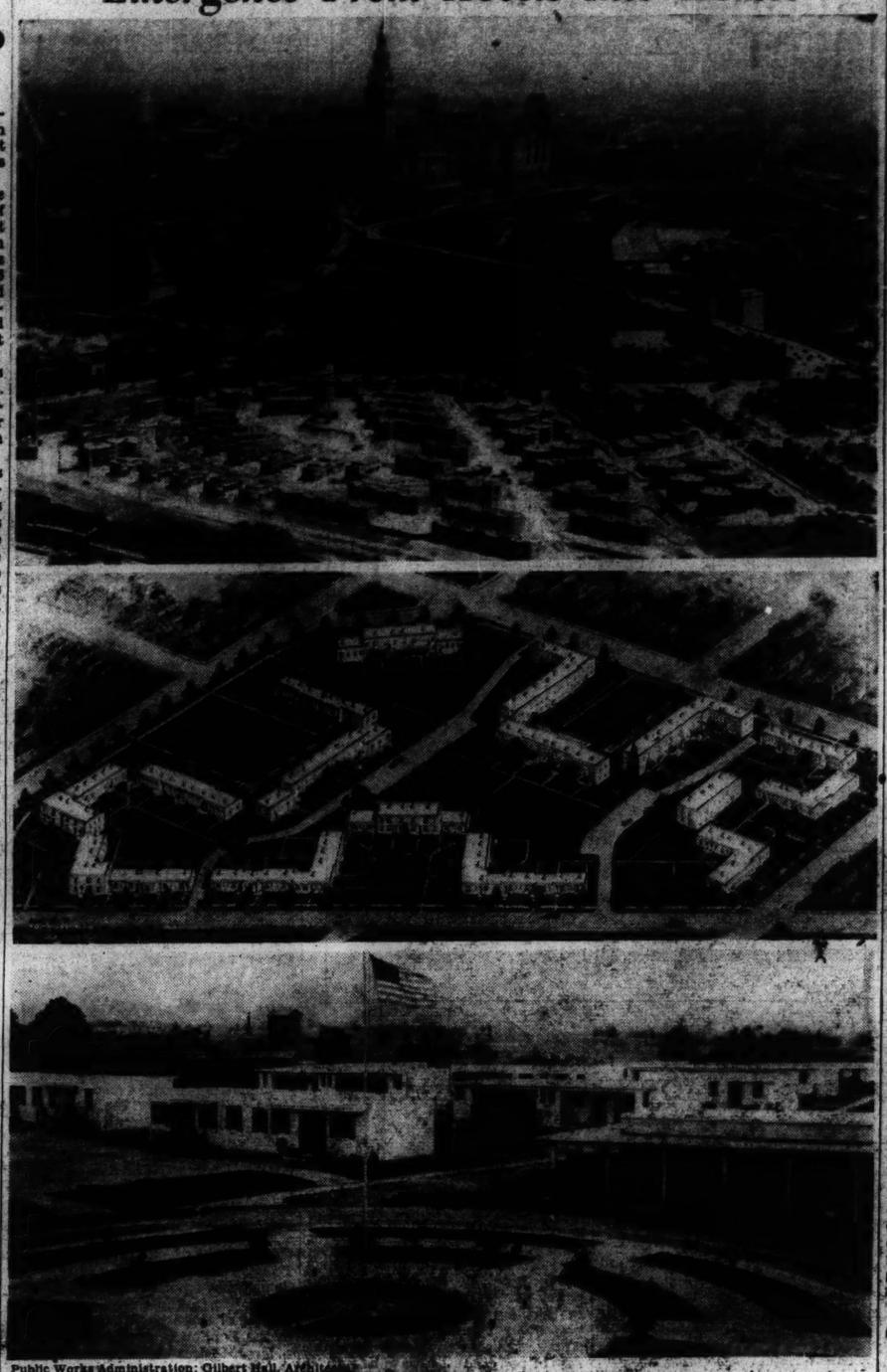

Public Works Administration; Gilbert Hall, Architect
Slum-Clearance Housing Projects
Top—Lakeview Terrace, Cleveland, Ohio, [illegible] Project in District Once Known as "Whisky Island."
Middle—Lincoln Gardens, Evansville, Indiana, [illegible] Project to Cost $1,000,000.
Bottom—PWA Housing Project in Caguas, Puerto Rico, Part of Puerto Rican Reconstruction Program.

Housing Bill Aids Low Rents

(Continued from Page 1)

to pay, the Federal Government grants a subsidy to meet the difference. If rent per room is $5 a month and low-income groups can afford to pay only $4, the Federal Government pays the $1 a month difference. This is a direct subsidy.

Not a Uniform Subsidy

In the initial three-year period it is anticipated housing will be completed to provide for 175,000 family units, or 850,000 persons. This contrasts with 9,000,000 families believed to be badly housed in the nation today, out of a total of 28,000,000 families.

The federal subsidy will not be uniform because the cost of construction is not uniform. The subsidy is limited to not more than 3½ per cent of the cost of construction annually.

Society is expected to get indirect economic dividends by reduced crime, more sanitary conditions, better social outlook. Juvenile delinquencies in Chicago are 300 times as great in slum areas in the Loop than on the prosperous North Shore.

The bill creates a United States housing authority, placed under the general supervision of the Department of the Interior. The President may transfer existing housing projects to this authority which would gradually assume all the low-rent housing activities and responsibilities of the government.

The Senate bill limits cost of housing projects to $4000 per family unit and to $1000 a room, exclusive of land purchase.

No state may receive more than 20 per cent of the total funds, under the amended bill. Local authorities must contribute 5 per cent of the cost.

The authority may issue treasury-guaranteed bonds to raise funds for housing loans in the following amounts—July 1, 1937—$200,000,000; July 1, 1932—$250,000,000; July 1, 1939—$250,000000. Total—$700,000,000.

An appropriation of $26,000,000 is authorized which will cover all costs of the Federal Government for the first three years of the program, including research, surveys, operating expenses and payment of annual grants.

Occupancy of all projects under the original terms of the bill is limited strictly to lowest-income families who are not adequately housed, and whose income is less than 5 times the rent—six times for families with three or more children.

Coal Area Protests Russian Trade Pact

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 7 (AP)—Vigorous protests over the agreement entered into between America and Soviet Russia were forwarded yesterday to President Roosevelt by the Scranton Chamber of Commerce and other civic organization in this region.

The agreement has reservations under which Russia may send coal into the United States exempt from the special tax. The removal of the tax would be a serious blow to the anthracite industry in Pennsylvania, civic leaders said.

At Wilkes-Barre, T. M. B. Hicks Jr., president of a citizens' anthracite group, dispatched telegrams to President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, urging them to reconsider the anthracite feature of the treaty.

In Hazleton, officials of the Anthracite Reciprocal Trade Association also attacked the new trade treaty, asserting 400,000 tons of Russian coal would be admitted to the United States duty-free during the remainder of this year.

Ordnance Chief Named

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Capt. William R. Furlong was nominated by President Roosevelt yesterday to be chief of the bureau of ordnance of the Navy with the rank of rear admiral.

Forgotten Money In American Banks Totals $189,039,000

WASHINGTON, Aug 6 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has a little item of $189,039,000 charged up to the faulty memory of the American bank depositor.

The money, at the last counting, was lying around dominant and unclaimed in the nation's banks.

It represents accounts of 5,646,045 persons. Most of the amounts are small, some just a few cents, yet:

1121 accounts are between $10,001 and $50,00.

65 amount to more than $50,000.

All sorts of people forget money.

Wading through the dormant accounts not long ago, a teller dusted off this name—F. H. LaGuardia.

A letter to the Mayor of New York and his reply established him as the phantom depositor. The Mayor explained that he opened the account 18 or 19 years ago when he was in the militia here and forgot it.

Later, when he came to Washington as a Representative, he continued to forget it.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana introduced a bill in the last Congress letting the Government take charge—after notice—of money forgotten for over 20 years.

Still before the Senate banking and currency committee, the bill is beginning to look as if it's been—forgotten.

South Carolina Forests Subject of Radio Sketch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The South Carolina National Forests were the subject of the sixth episode in the series of broadcasts sponsored by the United States Forest Service and radio station WSB of Atlanta.

"The Old Man of the Forest" told a story of memorable days in the history of South Carolina. This story begins with the first settlers who built their homes in the forests on the coast, and tells of the developments which followed.

Ships from Barbados brought slaves and a ship from Madagascar brought in a package of rice seed, and these for a time furnished an enterprise on which South Carolina built wealth and culture. The story is a varied one, picturing the hardships of war and devastation during the days of early struggle, and telling, too, of those days of plantations and gracious living, and of modern industrial development.

H. M. Sears, Forest Supervisor, Columbia, S. C., who is responsible for the administration of the South Carolina National Forests, says that the history of the state is inseparably linked with its forests.

Rice and indigo and silkworms are now history and tradition, but the pine forests of the Palmetto State are current headline news on which is built the promise of a pulpwood empire.

Edna Lee, staff member of WSB, was the author of the script.

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German Churches Send Delegate To Deny Persecution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Aug. 7—"The state has not touched our churches." This denial that there is religious "persecution" in Germany or that totalitarian states are antagonistic to the Christian religion was made here last night in a statement signed by the German delegates at the conference on Faith and Order.

A full session of the conference convened at short notice to hear the statement which was signed by Dr. J. Sommer, principal of the Methodist Theological College of Frankfort-on-Main, and Bishop Kreuzer of the "Old Catholic" church, and read by Dr. Sommer.

Reply to Discussion

The statement was drawn up as a reply to remarks made in an earlier discussion on "The church's witness in the world today" when Dr. Henry Leiper of New York declared that totalitarian states in the last resort are incompatible with the belief in the sovereigny of God. The Archbishop of York had also referred to Germany and stated that he regretted the reason for the absence of German Evangelical delegates.

"We are privileged to be present from Germany as the representatives of the Old Catholic church and the Free churches German," the statement read. "We are conscious of being one in faith with the brethren who gave the declaration on 'the church's witness in the world' on Tuesday. Yet two of these statements contained views of the German situation which, we are convinced, arose out of misunderstandings.

"We do not believe," the statement added, "that modes of life growing up on the basis of the totalitarian state in its actual existence, which have brought to our country and nation new courage, unity and strength, are necessarily opposed to the Gospel."

Faith Safeguard Against Idolatry

The German statement went on to say that the delegates believe, on the contrary, that faith in Christ is a safeguard against race idolatry and furnishes the foundation for discovery in conjunction with the totalitarian modes of life of "the importance of God's creational and preservational methods in dealing with the world."

A warning was also added that the word "persecution" must be used carefully regarding the conflict in Germany between the Roman church and the state and between the Confessional church and other groups within the Evangelical church.

Clerkless Market Along Road Finds Customers Honest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEMBERTON, N. J., Aug. 6—Midway between here and New Lisbon is a roadside market which stands novel among the wayside marts of this or any other state. Its proprietor is a tall, gray-haired man named Harry Walton, who has unbounded faith in the honesty of his fellow men. Unlike Diogenes, he doesn't hunt for an honest man, but lets the honest man come to him.

The market carries everything in the line of vegetables, with milk and eggs, and various sundries that please the passing motorist. It is located only a few feet away from the main highway.

This is the third summer for the market, which is one where you serve yourself, and put the money in the cash box with none to watch your movements.

"I noticed when I first started a roadside stand some years ago that persons would come here while I was away, possible at dinner, take what they wanted and leave the money to pay for it," Mr. Walton said.

"This occurred with such frequency that I decided it might be good business to establish a self-service market," he added. "Not a single tourist ever has tried to take advantage of the market. They take what they want, whether or not I am there, and put the money in the cash box."

Before each article is a typewritten sign pasted on glass which shows the cost of the article.

225,000 Applaud Rubinoff Concert

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—A little man with a little violin beneath his chin filled the Chicago lakefront with music last night and entranced nearly a quarter million persons with rhythm and melody for an hour.

Dave Rubinoff was the man who attracted a crowd estimated at 250,000 by Herbert Carlin, official of the Chicago Federation of Musicians. Mr. Carlin said it was the largest ever to hear a solo concert here.

The previous high of 175,000 was set last Saturday night when Lily Pons sang and Andre Kostelanetz waved the baton in another of the series of free concerts.

Thunderous applause greeted each number of Rubinoff. When he paused in the midst of the program to shout out a cheery "You're not in a hurry to go home, are you?" the response came back in a mighty roar from the multitude—"No!"

Serious and solemn for classical numbers and again clownish to the rhythm of "Is It True What They Say About Dixie," Mr. Rubinoff held the throng spellbound. Amplifiers carried the strains to the crowd two blocks from the bandshell.

In front-row seats a couple kept their faces upward as they beamed happily on the man who entertained so masterfully. They were Libby and Reuben Rubinoff, parents of the violinist, at the first of their son's concerts they have attended.

When the concert was over the crowd sighed, and as it turned reluctantly away the tunes of "The Love Bug Will Bite You If You Don't Watch Out" and Kipling's Barrack Room Ballads were hummed by hundreds. They had heard the artist they knew so well by reputation.

Church-State Issue Sharpened By Acquittal of German Pastor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 7—The struggle between the Third Reich and the opposition movement in the German Evangelical Church, which has shown marked signs of deterioration during the past few months, yesterday again reached one of its high points in the acquittal of Dr. Friedrich Dibelius. Dr. Dibelius is superintendent of the Confessional Church.

The state prosecutor demanded six months imprisonment for Dr. Debelius for the publication of an "open letter" last February to Dr. Hanns Kerrl, Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs. The prosecutor also urged that this letter should be confiscated, particularly since the "heinousness" of the crime was aggravated by the fact that Dr. Kerrl has in consequence received thousands of protests from abroad including many from the United States as a result of the Dibelius pamphlet.

Dr. Kerrl was accused in this document of having declared that it was laughable to say that "Christ was the Son of God." The minister maintained this was a misinterpretation and what he really said was, it was laughable to "try to tell him what to believe." Two pastors testified to the accuracy of the assertion of Dr. Dibelius, who was defended by three lawyers. Ultimately Dr. Dibelius was acquitted of the charge of making any malicious attack on Dr. Kerrl but it was left undecided as to what was laughable.

Considered Important Trial

Representatives of the secret police and church and of the ministries of justice were among those present at the trial, indicating the importance attached to it, but the public were excluded when Dr. Kerrl gave his evidence.

The question naturally being asked here is what effect the acquittal will have on the coming trial of Rev. Martin Niemoeller of which the Dibelius trial is considered here to be more or less a forerunner.

The trial of the fearless and popular pastor of the Berlin Dahlem church and head of the oppositional movement begins Tuesday.

Hope to Settle Issue

Moderate elements in the National Socialist party are hoping a lull will be produced in this church and state struggle by the imposition of a mild fine or even by acquittal. On the other hand, the extremists want an example to be made of the former submarine commander on the ground that the time has come when this "church business" should be settled once and for all in favor of the state.

For a long time there has been a deepening conviction here that things cannot continue as now in church and state relations. Many extremists in the party, even though realizing they cannot settle the whole church question as they will, at least want to finish off the confessional movement once and for all.

The arrests of pastors and prominent laymen from time to time (there are about 70 in prison and custody) indicates the nature of the hit and miss policy which state authorities are following toward the confessional movement. Sometimes even congregations such as certain individuals had with a prominent Anglican leader recently can lead to detention and interrogation.

What Next?

The question, where is all this going to lead, has been asked ever since 1933. On one hand the nation is told that each individual is allowed to worship as he likes. On the other hand the prohibition of church publications, even in many cases of collections, indicates a strange interpretation of that freedom of worship.

The goal of some party leaders is clear. It is state absorption of Christianity—a situation where "patriotism and religion are one and the same, service to the Fatherland is Divine service and he who loves Germany loves God." At least that is the opinion contained in a special letter from leading party sources sent out a few weeks ago to prominent leaders.

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Remove yolks. Blend with Beardsley's Prepared Mustard and cream. Fill cavities in whites. Sprinkle with paprika.
—VARIATION—
To yolks add 3 tbsp. finely chopped ham or Beardsley's Dried Beef.
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1 slice ham, 2 tbsp. Beardsley's Prepared Mustard
¼ cup weak vinegar
Pan fry or grill ham. Blend vinegar and Beardsley's Prepared Mustard. Heat until boiling. Pour over ham.
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STUDY AT MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOLS

Legislators Put on Federal Payroll

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 14, 1787

Bitter words and stinging sarcasm flew this morning as the Federal Convention for some reason got off on an ill-humored start. But the session at length settled down and finally reached in business-like manner a decision that members of the new National Legislature—if it is established—shall be paid not by the states they represent but out of the National Treasury and shall have authority to fix by law the amount of their own salaries.

Charles Pinckney unwittingly touched off a kind of powder train when he moved with a perfectly matter-of-fact argument to soften the ban, under the pending plan, against members of the Legislature holding any other office under the National Government during their terms and, in the case of Senators, for a year afterward.

Nursery of Statesmen

This would dissuade able men from seeking election, he objected, and would prevent useful appointments from the Senate. He had hoped "to see that body become a school of public ministers, a nursery of statesmen."

Perhaps it was because of the generally self-assured air of the wealthy young planter member of Congress from South Carolina, or possibly because his motion was seconded by the handsome Gen. Thomas Mifflin of Pennsylvania, whose abilities have been better received in politics than they were in the quartermaster-generalship of the army—at any rate, Colonel Mason of Virginia proposed in irony to strike out the whole impeding section, this "as a more effectual expedient for encouraging that exotic corruption which might not otherwise thrive so well in the American soil—for completing that aristocracy which was probably in the contemplation of some among us, and for inviting into the legislative service those generous and benevolent characters who will do justice to each other's merit by carving out offices and rewards for it."

He was followed by the recently arrived Mr. Mercer of Maryland who fumed that the governments of America already are aristocracies, that public measures are passed for the benefit of the Governors, not the people, and that when the people change their rulers it is only a change from one scheme to another for emolument of the rulers.

Opposes All Envoys

Elbridge Gerry took up the reference to statesmen and said, "As to ministers and ambassadors, few of them are necessary. I am not so fond of these productions as to wish to establish nurseries for them. It is the opinion of a great many that they ought to be discontinued on our part and none be sent among us, that that source of influence be dried up."

The Massachusetts merchant-politician went on to charge that the Senate as now formed in the proposed Constitution is "as complete an aristocracy as ever was framed," basing this on a comparison to the powers and terms of office of members of the present Confederation Congress.

Ultimately the whole question of multiple office holding was postponed until the powers of the Senate should be delineated, and the assembly took up more prosaically the subject of paying members of the National Legislature.

The committee of detail had offered a provision that, as in Congress now, payment of members of each house should be determined and made by the states that send them.

Critics Pounce on Plan

A host of critics pounced upon this as producing, in the words of Mr. Ellsworth, "too much dependence on the states." The Connecticut delegate moved instead that members should "be paid out of the Treasury of the United States an allowance not exceeding (blank) dollars per day or the present value thereof."

Gouverneur Morris remarked that payment by the states would throw an unequal burden on the distant states, and John Langdon of New Hampshire, as representing one of these states, pointed out the burden of the expense of traveling to the seat of government.

Mr. Morris saw no danger that legislators would overpay themselves, nor did Jacob Broom of Delaware. Roger Sherman feared only that they would make their wages too low, so that only rich men could afford to serve. He and Mr. Ellsworth recommended a payment of $5 a day during attendance and for every 30 miles of traveling, to which the states might add as they saw fit.

State payment would make both houses completely dependent on the state legislatures, complained Daniel Carroll. The states could say, "If you do not comply with our wishes, we will starve you; if you do we will reward you."

Luther Martin and Pierce Butler contended the Senate at least ought to be paid by the states, since it is to represent them and—said Mr. Butler—Senators "will be so long out of their respective states they will lose sight of their constituents unless dependent on them for support."

All but the relatively moneyed states of Massachusetts and South Carolina voted for national payment, and other methods failing for determining the scale of payment, this was by general consent left to the Legislature.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Incidental provisions as to the members of the national legislature, their manner of election, privileges and powers, have occupied the convention for several days, since receiving the report of the committee of detail which drafted the general resolutions into constitutional form. Today: Convention decided members of the national legislature shall be paid by the national treasury.

Monday: Convention confirms and strengthens veto powers conferred upon the executive.

President Rests At Family Home

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived here by special train from Washington at 7:30 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, today and motored to his nearby estate overlooking the Hudson. He had arranged a trip around his 560-acre forest preserve later in the day, the first of two or three he will spend here.

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt traveled toward his family home today for a week-end of rest and another check-up on the tree-planting on his experimental forestry project.

Officials expected little business to be transacted during the two or three-day stay at the Dutchess County estate.

A small office staff was taken along, however, including Marvin H. McIntyre, a secretary, and two assistants, Henry Kannee and Miss Grace Tully.

The President post-Congress vacation plans are still uncertain, although some of his aides believe he will spend most of his time at Hyde Park. Mrs. Roosevelt has been there for several weeks.

Chicago Editor New Press Society Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Paul S. Mowrer, editor of the Chicago Daily News, is the new chairman of the provisional board of governors of the American Press Society, an association of newspaper men and women now in process of organization. Miss Dorothy Thompson, special writer, was tied with Mr. Mowrer for the post until she cast her vote in his favor.

In announcing results of the election, Oliver Holden, of the New York Times, organizing chairman, said the society had established temporary headquarters here and intended to open a permanent office soon.

Besides Mr. Mowrer and Miss Thompson, membership in the provisional board includes John S. Piper of the San Francisco News; Gault MacGowan of the New York Sun; Miss Winifred Mallon of the New York Times Washington bureau; Philip H. Love of the Washington Star, and John Temple Graves 2d of the Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald.

Record of Week in Capital

President:

Washington, Aug. 7

Proclaimed new commercial agreement with Soviet Russia.

Signed bill authorizing erection of memorial to Shenandoah dirigible crew.

Signed bill requiring dealers in Marihuana to register and pay tax.

Signed bill authorizing Government to set up $750,000 cancer research institute.

Vetoed bill to change name of chemical warfare service to chemical corps.

Issued proclamation setting up Capitol Reef National Monument in Utah.

Proclaimed regulations to protect migratory game birds.

Senate:

Passed bill putting floor under wages and ceiling on working hours of low-paid masses.

Completed congressional action on Tydings-Miller price-maintenance bill as rider on District of Columbia revenue measure.

Passed $48,000,000 rivers and harbors bill.

Passed Wagner bill initiating long-range national low-cost housing program with federal loans and subsidies to localities.

Passed bill repealing 1934 Philippine Currency Deposits Act.

Completed congressional action on bill authorizing expenditure of $500,000 by Reclamation Bureau for small storage reservoirs.

Completed action on bill increasing penalties for second and third offenses against federal narcotic laws.

Passed bill authorizing flood protection for Johnstown, Penna.

Passed bill to prevent racketeering in federal court bankruptcy cases.

Confirmed Nominations Of:

Frank P. Corrigan, Minister to Panama.
Frederick A. Sterling, Minister to Estonia and Latvia.
Robert Frazer, Minister to Salvador.
Arthur Bliss Lane, Minister to Yugoslavia.
Frank Bane, executive director of Social Security Board.

House:

Passed $9,000,000-a-year pension bill for fathers and mothers of soldiers killed in World War.

Gave consent to compact between New York and New Jersey for creation of Palisades Interstate Park Commission.

Authorized use of $3,000,000 of federal road fund to free Alabama's toll bridges.

Passed sugar stabilization bill to supplant emergency control plan.

Mid West Opposes President On Plan for Little TVA Chain

(Continued from Page 1)

which has long advocated regional co-operative administration of such matters, with federal assistance, but with local control.

Against Further Experimenting

The Mississippi Valley Association feels particularly that the experience, ability and "well-known integrity" of the Army Corps of Engineers should not be abandoned for "new, untried, politically appointed agencies responsible only to the power by which they are appointed."

It would require years of careful work to build a new authority of co-ordinated and trained workers, subject to such excellent discipline as the army engineers, the association declares.

Other Government departments, such as the soil erosion, forestry, irrigation, reclamation and similar bureaus of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, are well qualified by experience and training, the association says, to carry on the work in their fields.

The association further notes that the Federal Power Commission is functioning successfully in the public interest and insists that there is no need for a new agency to take over its work.

Pointing out that the Mississippi valley system, comprising more than 6000 miles of navigable waterways, will be fully improved in two years under the army engineers, it says: "Thus one co-ordinated organization under one chief authority will direct the management of the entire system. Under the regional authority plan proposed this control would be divided between five different authorities in this region, four to be politically appointed and entirely inexperienced.

"Confusion, delay and extravagance will inevitably result as well as the loss to the nation of the benefits that follow from having a single agency dealing with the problems of flood control and navigation and applying in one locality the methods that broad experience elsewhere has shown to be most efficient and best adapted to the needs of the whole system."

The association objects, with other groups, to the power development angle under the President's plan, insisting that the Tennessee Valley Authority, as an example of what is contemplated by a social experiment the results of which "are yet to be determined."

The association notes that the navigation system of the Mississippi is practically completed and that flood control is now the chief concern of the area. It points out that the interests of flood control and power development [illegible] In that a reservoir [illegible] protection against [illegible] empty, while to produce [illegible] flow of power must [illegible] be full.

The association [illegible] development [illegible] cial experiments [illegible] which there are, the [illegible] constitutional questions, should not be "tying on navigation and flood control for a constitutional test."

Cities Favor Army Control

Feeling in individual cities affected by the recent flood, a survey reveals, tends toward giving the army engineers supervision of the work, with local and state interests protected where necessary through joint commissions or co-ordinating agencies.

Cincinnati and Louisville both have expressed their confidence in the army engineers, and though there have been no official expressions of opinion regarding the President's regional authority plan, it is known that sentiment is strong against further extension of Washington control.

Certain measures of federal assistance involving such application of central control or influence have been accepted or requested because of the lack of local financial facilities, it is pointed out, but there is wide agreement that the degree of federal power possible under the regional authority plan is undesirable except in an emergency.

The idea of regional administration of such matters is not new, it is pointed out here at the Council of State Governments, which cites the Delaware River project as an example. This involves flood control, river polution, navigation, and general water use.

The Ohio River plan would operate on the same basis but with flood control as the major objective. The advantage of this sort of setup, it is argued, is that it provides regional administration and makes use of federal technical and financial assistance, but leaves control in the hands, jointly and individually, of the states involved. Coordination, where necessary, between the various regional administrations can, it is pointed out, be supervised by the Federal Government, just as it now supervises inter-state matters.

A national program could be worked out, experts here say, and administered by regional authorities responsible directly to the states rather than to the Federal Government, but operating on the basis of army engineers' plans, coordinated and with the needs of all sections considered.

The matter of boundaries of regions as suggested by the President also brings up questions which some feel make any sort of regional administration impractical. For example, one region as proposed would include the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley. It is asked by some whether or not the Ohio and its mountain-born tributaries aren't more closely related to the Tennessee and Cumberland than to the Great Lakes.

Adjournment Up to House

(Continued from Page 1)

homes for the slum dwellers better than the homes in which you live?"

In the form in which it now goes to the House, the bill provides for a three-man United States housing authority to be set up as a division of the Department of the Interior. It is authorized to sell bonds, during the next three years to a total of $700,000,000. Of this sum, $200,000,000 may be loaned the first year to public housing authorities and other low-cost housing development agencies which are publicly owned. During each of the second and third years loans may total $250,000,000.

In addition, the authority is authorized to grant subsidies to help pay the rents of tenants in the lowest income groups in order that the actual income from the properties may be sufficient to carry interest charges and pay for amortization on a 60-year basis. Subsidies are limited during the first year to $26,000,000.

The authority is supposed to avoid competition with private enterprise but to act where there is a "shortage of decent, safe and sanitary dwellings." Within this limit it is sole judge of the meaning of slums. The authority's bonds are to be guaranteed as to both interest and principal by the Government.

14½-Mile Cotton Highway Opens in North Carolina

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Aug. 7—Traffic passed over the 14½-mile Clinton-Faison cotton road in North Carolina for the first time recently.

The road was formally opened Aug. 3 at a special program. If the use of cotton highways proves satisfactory, speakers pointed out, the cotton growers of the South should find an important new market.

Britain Protests To Insurgents On Attack on Tanker

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Great Britain dispatched a strong note today to Spanish Insurgent authorities at Palma, Mallorca, protesting yesterday's "mystery" plane attack on the tanker British Corporal.

ALGIERS, Aug. 7 (AP)—French investigators announced that they had confirmed that attacks were made on the tanker, the Italian steamer Mongola and the Djebel Amour, a French freighter.

They did not say that the same planes were responsible for all three onslaughts but previous information was that the Mongola was machine-gunned while it was steaming to the assistance of the British Corporal off the Algerian coast.

At least three planes took part in the strange attacks, firing machine guns and dropping bombs near the Italian and British vessels.

Two bombs were dropped near the Mongola but neither scored a direct hit. Concussion from bomb explosions temporarily disabled the British Corporal's wireless receiver. Apparently the Djebel Amour was not bombed but machine gun bullets were said to have been sprayed on her decks.

Virginia Museum Gets 21 Portraits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 6—Twenty-one copies of historical paintings of the men and women whose efforts made possible the colonization of Virginia, which have been bequeathed to the University of Virginia by Thomas Fortune Ryan have been hung in the University Museum of Fine Arts where they may be seen by the public for the first time in 30 years.

The portraits were painted for the historical building at the Jamestown Exposition which commemorated the 300th anniversary of the founding of the first permanent colony in America. Since 1907 they have hung at Oakridge, the Nelson county home of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan. They have recently been taken to the University of Virginia.

Queen Elizabeth, Capt. John Smith, Pocahontas, Sir Walter Raleigh, James I and Queen Anne, Charles I, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Richard Grenville, Robert Rich, the second Earl of Warwick, Henry Wriothesley, the third Earl of Southampton, Sir Thomas Smythe and Sir George Somers are among those whose likenesses are in the collection.

Many of those pictured held shares in the London Company, which was a large factor in the promotion of the settlement at Jamestown as well as in other efforts at colonization, including the Roanoke Island settlements, which preceded the formation of the first permanent colony.

These paintings are copies of authentic portraits done by Hallett Hyatt, the British artist. Several are from originals by Van Dyck, while others are by Paul van Somer, Michiel Jansz van Miereveldt, Federigo Zuccaro, and Cornelius Jannsen. Some of the originals are owned by the British Government, others are in public galleries or in private collections.

Alberta Bill Exempts Federal Bank Groups

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 7 (CP)—The Federal Government has been removed from the direct scope of a drastic bill of Alberta's Social Credit Government to license banks and control some of their activities.

Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer, announced the control measure did not apply to the Bank of Canada, which has a branch in Calgary, nor to the savings branch of the Federal Post Office or the annuities branch of the Labor Department.

The treasurer introduced the bill Aug. 4 and went through the second reading after a sharp defense by the provincial treasuer and opposition criticism.

Gains Seen for Hodza Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 7—The move toward Anglo-Italian rapprochement, which became apparent with the friendly interchange of personal notes between Premier Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini a week ago, has had swift repercussions in central Europe. Meetings have been arranged between Austrian, Czech and Hungarian statesmen in the belief that the situation has improved the prospects of the plan initiated by Dr. Milan Hodza, Czechoslovakian Premier, for the organization of the Danubian countries. Dr. Hodza's proposal has been to unite the two systems of the Danubian area, the Little Entente and the signatories of the Rome protocol—Italy, Austria and Hungary.

Germany, however, has taken swift steps to counter these moves.

This, in Vienna's opinion, is the explanation for the sudden announcement that Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, is to take a vacation in the Austrian mountains. Herr Von Neurath is expected first to see Austrian Foreign Minister Schmidt and then the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Koloman Daranyi.

Today it is announced that Gen. Werner von Blomberg will also be present at the Neurath-Daranyi meeting, together with the head of the Austrian general staff and the Hungarian War Minister.

News of these diplomatic comings and goings has aroused considerable interest here. There are at present no less than five Hungarian cabinet ministers in Austria. It has been arranged that they should see Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Austrian chancellor, after which Dr. Schuschnigg intended to arrange for them to meet Dr. Hodza. The German move has, however, made it uncertain whether this program will be carried out.

Tower Views

(Continued from Page 1)

amounts near 400,000 tons a year, is a chief item affected in the United States-Soviet trade pact proclaimed at Washington Friday.

Under the most-favored-nation treatment extended for the first time to Russia in full and unconditioned form, it is expected that Russian coal will be exempted from a 10 per cent tax formerly in effect. The new pact, second to be concluded on trade with Russia since the United States recognized the Soviet Government in 1933, makes no specific reductions of tariffs on Russian goods. But Russia will receive automatically all reductions made by the United States in reciprocal or other trade accords with other nations.

♪ ♪ ♪

In return, Russia agrees to buy at least $40,000,000 worth of American goods in the coming 12 months. From 1933 until the first trade pact with Russia was concluded in July, 1935, Russian purchases averaged $12,000,000 a year. After the first pact, the figure rose to $37,000,000. The pact was renewed without change on July 13, 1936, and is now replaced.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brazilian Trade

On Tuesday Brazil cancelled negotiations for an arrangement with Germany whereby the Reich was to buy 100,000 bags of coffee for resale to Central European countries. The purchase was to be made with marks valuable only for buying German goods.

Washington saw in this action by Brazil evidence of good faith in carrying out terms of the financial and commercial understanding recently reached between the two largest republics of the New World. Berlin assailed that understanding as an unfair use by Washington of credits to obtain trade advantages.

Germany's trade with Roumania meanwhile leads that of all other countries, at a time when Roumanian trade is booming.

♪ ♪ ♪

Circulation of the German mark reached 7,106,000,000 on July 31. This is the highest figure since the postwar inflation. A rise of 1,754,000,000 marks has come since Adolf Hitler came to power.

In view of instability of world currencies, President Roosevelt this week turned down the proposal of Senator Thomas of Oklahoma for a sliding scale of commodity values. Mr. Thomas proposed to do this by altering the dollar's theoretical gold content.

United States Treasury deficit for first month of fiscal year, $249,384,406.

♪ ♪ ♪

Of Ships and the Sea

While the Vanderbilt cup yacht, Ranger, was winning four straight races from the British challenger off Newport, and setting new records, news of ships and the sea sparkled all week.

The United States Coast Guard chose its 147th anniversary for a grand celebration. Who has not warmed in admiration of their courage in storm and sleet, their daily routine of heroism!

♪ ♪ ♪

Every sea tragedy, like every flood, arouses public opinion and raises hopes for action to end all preventable tragedies. This week inquiries were under way on the burning of the City of Baltimore close to shore 14 miles below Baltimore. Most of the passengers were rescued. The Senate Commerce Committee approved two sea safety bills, and the United States Maritime Commission opened bids for the "safest ship on the seas."

♪ ♪ ♪

Uncertainty on Court

The week ends with President Roosevelt still withholding his nomination for the Supreme Court. Attorney General Cummings advised the President that recess appointments are legal—if. The if comes in whether there actually is a vacancy to fill.

Senator Borah on Tuesday bluntly challenged a vacancy. Mr. Justice Van Devanter is retired, and subject to call for special court duty. Does this fall outside the three accepted ways for causing a vacancy on the court? The question appears academic, since the Supreme Court is undoubtedly expected to have its full quota of nine active justices.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated he might send his nomination to the Senate soon, but no action has come.

Congress heard proposals of a special session and carried several important measures through preliminary stages.

Housing—Action on Wagner Bill: Page 1.
Washington Week: Page 4.

♪ ♪ ♪

Evacuations in China

Evacuation of Japanese from Central China began Friday as Japanese marines were landed from gunboats at Hankow, far up the Yangtse River. The Japanese commander cited the concentration of 30,000 Chinese troops near Hankow as evidencing possible trouble for Japanese citizens, even though far from the actual fighting zone in North China.

Other nations, including the United States, took precautionary measures to protect their nationals. The week saw Japanese pushing south of Peiping, and Chinese pushing north, without meeting in decisive combat.

Quick re-Views

While Russia was convicting 30 religious workers, men and women, of alleged subversive activity, the Faith and Order Conference met at Edinburgh to consider ways of combating modern atheism.

King George VI of Britain on Tuesday made his first airplane flight since ascending the throne.

World Scouts opened their jamboree in the Netherlands.

The "Toonerville Trolley" made its last trip Saturday over the two-mile run out of Pelham Manor station, Pelham, New York State. Among those on board was Fontaine Fox, cartoonist, who has given the jouncing box on wheels a national and world renown.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

When Junior Comes Riding Home From Camp—Then What?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Neighborhood Goes In For Camp Activities at Home

Keeping Up Until School Opens the Crafts and Well-Regulated Day the Children So Enjoyed at Camp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Upon arriving home from camp 12-year-old Billy was loud in its praises. His mother was amazed to hear him cite the benefits even of an early rising bell. "Yes," said Billy, "that gave us plenty of time to do all the things we wanted to." Billy was proud of his ability to get along nicely with a group of strange boys and his camp record was proudly displayed to prove his statements.

"Only one thing I hate about camp," stated Billy emphatically. "It is too hard to leave it and come back home to a poky town life. I hope some day to be a camp leader and then I can stay on all summer doing the things I love to do."

It was when a group of mothers reported much the same reaction from their sons that Billy's mother took decisive action. "Why not camp the rest of the summer then?" she suggested to the neighborhood group of boys. "Our big tent can go up in our back yard, and you can show how much you've learned from your camp craft by building an outdoor fireplace. I'm sure some of the older people in the neighborhood will cooperate with you as guides and teachers in crafts and sports."

A home camp organization sprang into existence almost at once. Boys who knew the rules of real camps drew up regulations as nearly as possible like those they had so willingly obeyed when they were away at a regular vacation camp. Others planned project programs such as bird lore hikes, swimming lessons, craft work. Fathers and mothers and older brothers and sisters offered to act as counselors in the things they understood best. It was soon found necessary to plan for a girls' camp a few blocks up the street. Each group was spurred on to see how nearly like a real camp it could conduct its own neighborhood one.

Billy Teaches Younger Boys

When Billy found—as did other boys—that he could teach simple woodcraft and beginning swimming to smaller boys, his pride in this new responsibility led him to study books and rules along these subjects. He realized, too, that the more experience he had in helping others at the home camp, the better prepared he would be to enjoy and participate in another real camp. With zest he turned to teaching the younger boys how to build fires, how to make buttons from nutshells and how to fashion graceful bowls from the common clay to be found near their homes. He worked earnestly with some of the smaller boys to help them overcome their fear of the water.

Whenever a neighborhood child returned from a real camp he was initiated into the neighborhood camp where he might share his knowledge with the whole group. When any person with a flare for outdoor sports came to visit someone in the neighborhood, he or she was cordially urged to give the camp some new ideas.

It was found that fathers were willing to renew their boyhood days and some of them took the children on nature hikes, or to the old stone quarry, or out to the old Indian mound to see if they could find some arrowheads or other Indian relics. One father who held a record for past performances in swimming and diving gladly gave the boys careful instructions on strokes and dives.

Bickering Taboo

One mother brought forth some sculpture she had done at finishing school and she found it a genuine pleasure to work with the blue clay again and show the boys and girls how to do it, too. Some of the boys wanted moonlight ceremonials, and soon found men who were willing to conduct fine fireside meetings in the near-by woods.

The boys took turns cooking simple campfire meals and it took no urging to make them study carefully about outdoor preparation of food. There were neighborhood sings all during the summer. Families would add food to the boys' supply and all join in the songs around the campfire.

Camp rules forbade bickering and all disputes had to be brought before a committee. The camp program included work on the home grounds and various community projects. Willingness and thoroughness were more than usually apparent, owing to this method of making home duties attractive.

Fireplaces sprouted here and there in various yards, made by campers for their own families. Frequently the boys and girls would join forces for an evening meal at one camp or the other.

Summer over, the children and parents worked out a program for fall and winter hikes. One of the finest outdoor meetings and sings, as it fell out, was held when the temperature was very low, but a roaring fire backed by a protecting hillside made the affair an exhilarating adventure.

Not alone did the children of the neighborhood profit by this experiment in prolonging the camp experience but all the members of the locality. Neighbors met neighbors as never before and many community problems were worked out together. In play and song and outdoor living something fine was found that was lasting and worth repeating.

'Famous Because—'

6—Exploring Colonial and Revolutionary America

Americanizing Young Americans

By Mary Rooker Nash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "Explorers' High School" found a great variety of the most interesting material ready—no, actually calling for them—for their study of the Colonial and the Revolutionary periods of our history. In New England and in most of the Atlantic Seaboard states it seemed that every hamlet had its place which was "famous because." It was literally easy for those who ran to read. Conversely, anyone who could and did read the highway markers, the materials given out by the automobile clubs, chambers of commerce, societies for the preservation of antiquities, women's organizations, et al., could not fail to feel at times as if transported backward in time to those stirring days.

The Faculty found there were two pitfalls—the danger that so much detail might obscure the larger outlines of events; and the difficulty of helping two children driving through these places in a car to go back through the horse and buggy stage to a horseback tempo, the era of saddlebags. The first was dealt with by continual comparisons, contrasts and connections brought out in the very informal discussions which were constantly taking place while the group was visiting an interesting spot, and after. The second difficulty was met by arranging for as much walking as was feasible in places where historic evidences abounded.

Reference Material

Old prints in history books and other material helped the students visualize the first settlements. Perhaps the story of the early English settlements seems the most real to all American children. Some way the writers of texts seem to handle a more simple and graphic pen when writing about this part of our history than they are ever able to use again. But visiting many of the places where first or early settlements were made helped immensely in the visualizing of these tiny, ill-stocked and ill-equipped, but indomitably beginnings of life in the New World.

Old Houses To Visit

Many—one might almost say most—New England towns have preserved Colonial and Revolutionary homes which may be visited by the public. These houses, sturdily and plainly built, many of them authentically furnished, gave substance to the previous images of those young people as they had imagined themselves living in those exciting days. In other and unexpected parts of the country were found facsimiles of pioneer cabins, replicas of colonial inns and churches, and friendly homes where one might be privileged to see treasured heirlooms from those days.

But there were places where there was nothing to help the imagination. How could children standing atop the Empire State Building see that Half Moon ascending the Hudson, except by imagination? Sometimes unexpected help came. While the group was driving from Boston to Providence, a radio program gave a dramatization of the story of Massasoit.

Another Time They Stood Silent

There were times and places where there were no eager talking and questions. After driving slowly out along the road to Lexington and Concord, hearing in fancy the hoofbeats of Paul Revere's horse, the "school" walked quietly down to a simple monument, and, standing on the rustic bridge, listened in silence to the reverberations of that "shot heard round the world." Another time they stood quietly in the rain before Faneuil Hall and almost felt the exciting presence of the doughty citizens discussing the ways of evading the Stamp Act as they hurried to their meeting. Nothing else can make those scenes so real as the seeing. Nothing else can so help to make young Americanizations realize that those men and women of history were, in many ways, ordinary, troubled, purposeful citizens with a high sense of responsibility for what should come to pass.

Very often the Faculty heard the Student Body talking together, and sometimes the discussions culminated in quite philosophical conclusions.

The Boy: "Can you realize that the Revolutionary War was so little, after all?"

The Girl: "I didn't, till I compared that map we made the other day, with our map of the United States, with the red and blue and green lines marking the places we have gone on different trips. Why, the whole area of the Revolutionary War is tiny compared to how big our whole country is now."

The Boy: "Sure it is. But you can't measure by that, nor by how many soldiers fought in it. You have to look at what it did to the country. Look at us. Where would we be right now if it had not been for that 'little' war? I guess we never can tell how important things are by looking, at their littleness."

On the other hand, by reason of childhood's indifference to repetition when something is specially favored, did one say to the other that Washington must often have risen and changed beds in the night in order to have stayed at all the places which claimed that honor.

Scenes Connected With Washington

No amount of factual information concerning the unadorned facts of Washington's life, given to offset childish stories of his almost superhuman abilities and virtues, seemed to affect the young Explorers. The Faculty made its bow to modern research by making that information available and pointing it out, but joyously joined the children in their unquenchable hero-worship. They visited with unflagging interest the places where he surveyed, where he joined or separated from the army, where he stopped overnight, where he fought, where he lived. Like theirs, her heart quickened as they stood on the banks of the Delaware and, in hot sunshine, surrounded themselves with the snows and piercing blasts of a December night, while they too waited for the slow boat to return, so that they, with other impatient followers, might make that never-to-be-forgotten crossing. After all, why should all illusions fade when it is discovered that some famous man was not superhuman but a very true, earnest and able representative of his day and age?

One of the many things which adults may learn from children whom they teach is the sense of wonder not only about the beauties and mysteries of nature, but in regard to the out-reaching possibilities in human beings.

So these children, who had lived most of their years in a country where civil wars and the talk of revolution were commonplace, felt easily at home with their colonial and revolutionary ancestors. "There are advantages in belonging to a country that is not so terribly old as China," said the Girl. "You can feel as if History really belongs to you."

There are nine of these classes at the Explorers' High School. The seventh will appear next Saturday. We expect to find you sitting in the front row, your faces scrubbed and shining.

A Morning Bird-Walk

Children of the Shady Hill School of Cambridge, Mass., caught unawares by a father's camera. This little group with the teacher of natural science out "bird-watching" typifies the wholesome, educational experience provided through informal field trips by the modern school.

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

VIII

No Time for Nature Study?

The children in our outdoor schoolroom have watched the birds. They know the seed-eater with its short cone-shaped bill, the insect-eater with its long slender bill and quick erratic movements. In all this they are laying the foundation for natural science and they are finding its delights through nature.

So many say, "We haven't time to teach Nature Study. It's all we can do to finish the regular work." I wish all might see that it's not extra work but the basis of so much of the regular work that it makes that work easier and gives one extra time.

With All the Thrill of a Deep-Sea Explorer He Acquaints Himself With the Ways of Goldfish.

Nature lessons are easily correlated with other school subjects. They make delightful reading lessons which, of course, must be fitted to the child's reading vocabulary and for that reason are difficult to give here. They furnish most interesting art lessons and handwork and play suggestions and often arithmetic.

And, above all and most important of all, how the children delight in the fine nature poetry we have so much of, and the beautiful music. Often one of these simple poems makes a happy reading lesson, and sometimes we make up little songs of our own.

"MISS IMELDA"

A Saturday Column

Have Secured Jobs In Journalism

"Promising opportunities for men in journalism but less promising opportunities for women, are suggested by the placement records of collegiate schools and departments of journalism, as reported to the National Occupations Conference." (March, 1937.)

Reports on the subject were secured from 21 institutions and these show that of 388 men graduates, 85 per cent were known to their alma maters to have secured jobs in journalism. Of a total 262 women who were graduated at the same time, 64 per cent are known to be working in the profession for which they prepared. (Opportunities in Journalism—Robert Hoppock—Occupations, June, 1937.)

Clothes as a School Study

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An excellent textbook on clothes and their relation to individual expression has just been published, and should prove of interest to teachers of home economics in high schools, leaders of girls' clubs, and any groups of adults who may care to develop a course in this subject. "Your Clothes and Personality," by Mildred Graves Ryan, published by D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, $1.72.

Mildred Ryan, who has been a teacher of home economics in public high schools, writes this volume in a chatty, interesting style that should win its way with young girls. She develops the chapters along lines of courses she herself has worked out and found practical and interesting. The subjects taken up include historic costume, principles of fashion, design, buying, textiles, a discussion of suitable clothes for various occasions, planning an outfit, color, budgeting, style hints on fitting, sewing, knitting, the care of clothes, and grooming. There is a chapter on beauty and makeup which, while it contains some suggestions we should not care for, is on the whole sensible and wholesome advice and information for the young girl. A "fashion portfolio" of well printed photographs in rotogravure is a delightful addition at the end. We like the bibliography also.

For the teacher, here is a well worked out course that should attract classes of girls and young women. It is well illustrated with photographs and diagrams, and contains stimulating questions and project suggestions. For the individual, especially the woman who never had this sort of material in school, and who has perhaps yearned to attend one of the "fashion schools" or "clothes institute" courses now given by some of the metropolitan department stores, this volume may be of genuine personal help. We should think it might also be a foundation for a good little course taken up by an extra-curricular school club or by a special-interest group within a girls' or women's organization. M. J. T.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Friends:

I have been reading your letters for a number of years storing up the helpful suggestions for the time when I, too, would be a parent.

At the suggestion of a friend I taught my baby when very very young to hold the pins when I was changing his diaper, and hand them to me one at a time as I needed them. This way he had a chance to investigate them under supervision and at the same time learned not to put them into his mouth. The curiosity has been satisfied and now he is willing to hand all pins to me.

We have a lamp near the bed that has a switch which will unscrew. Ronnie insisted upon unscrewing this switch regardless of scoldings and slapped fingers so I taught him to hand the screw to me. He does this every morning. I thank him for it, then put it up out of reach until we need it at night.

We live in an upstairs apartment. There is an open stairway in the hall, which we must use a great deal, that presented a problem when baby first began to walk. I knew it would be inconvenient to put a gate up and decided that because fear often seems to cause accidents I must rid myself of fear, and that I must realize that the child was intelligent and could understand to keep away from the stairs. The gratifying results are that he passes those stairs many times a day and never attempts to go down them. He even stands at the top and watches me if I go to shake a dust mop. A year has passed now and there have been no mishaps on those stairs.

I find that by giving the child a little initiative he can do many things one wouldn't expect a child so young to do. We really should give them a chance to use the intelligence they have, and let them see that we express joyous gratitude when they do put forth the effort.

In closing let me say thank you to all who contribute to this splendid column. (Mrs.) H. W. S.

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
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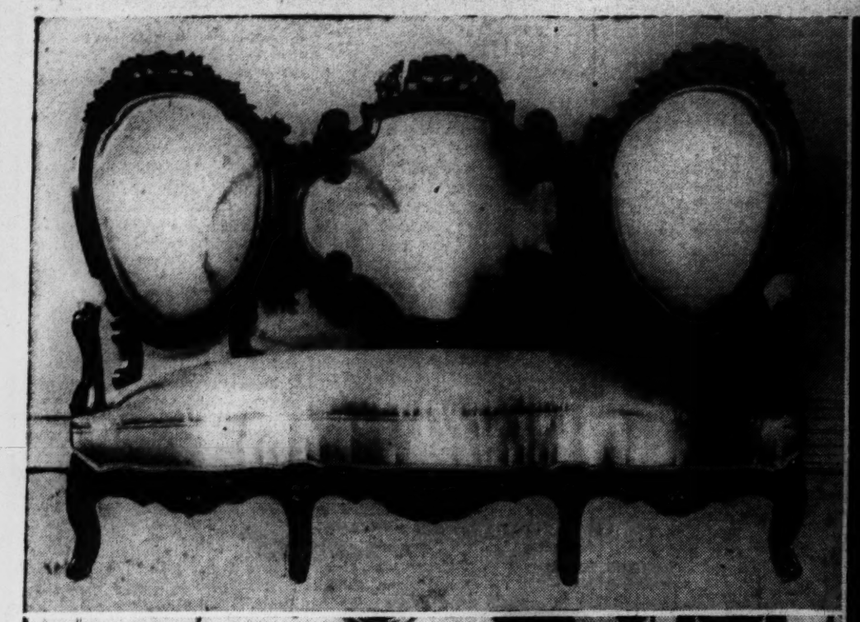

Center, Top, Belize and Facq, Paris; Below, Boston Museum of Fine Arts
Top Left and Right Pair Below, Bruce Buttfield. Right Below, Los Angeles Museum. Top Right, Harry Blanchard

Since some stores are offering so-called reproductions of Victorian chairs and sofas, it seems timely to show examples which actually belong to that period. Also it is of interest to notice the Louis XV types from which these are derived. At the center of the top row is shown a group of Louis XV pieces in the home of an American lady in Paris. Below is an armchair of this type and date—about 1750. American Victorian examples making the rest of the group are commented on in the text

Architects Look at Your House

By Hugh Stubbins and Marc Peter

Sixth of Twelve Saturday Articles to Appear Weekly on This Page

Most of the ideas we have advanced in the previous articles in this series are not really new, although it is only recently they have been formulated into practice. The conditions of living in recent times have been developing these ideas steadily for years, but our acquaintance with them has been delayed by our natural attachment to the older and familiar habits and standards of the past.

Perhaps you have thought of many of these home building innovations before, without realizing that it is not only possible but easy to have their advantages and still feel that you are holding on to the most important heritage of earlier generations.

Perhaps you have tried to compromise and incorporate provisions for contemporary needs, in a house that was not made to suit the activities common nowadays in most homes. For what you expect of a home is very, very different from the requirements made in our grandparents' time.

The primary requirements, however, have not changed from the time of earliest habitations when shelter, sleeping, eating and relaxing were about all that primitive people called for.

Today comfort, and even luxury, has been made a prime requisite—planned comfort, which calls for far more than in any preceding time in man's history. We want houses to be warm in the winter; cool in the summer; to have adequate sunlight during the day; at night, artificial light which is abundant and always where it will serve us best; more ventilation; chairs that fit the body; labor saving devices of every conceivable sort; radios, and so on and on.

More and more interests come into our lives month by month, so diversified and stimulating are they that during the present century our whole outlook and attitude toward the world has changed to meet the conditions that go with this busier, broader life.

Consequently, not only have our dwellings changed in their plans, but the equipment, as well, the forms of the fitments, and the furniture. The record of these changes in furniture, all the natural development of the needs of the present generation, is an interesting story to trace.

The bed has developed from a pile of straw with a log for a pillow, down through many stages. Some of the earliest beds were shallow chests which held some sort of bedding. A century ago they consisted of ropes criss-crossed over a wooden framework. The panel-head bed of the late fifteenth century, developed into the Elizabethan four-poster.

This four-poster, though it became lighter and simpler in design, persisted through Victorian times and in it great-grandfather slept with night cap and socks, curtains down to keep out the night air.

A four-poster bed today is merely an affectation. We do not need curtains for privacy and we do prefer abundant fresh air to stuffiness.

There are springs in our beds today; what more do we need since they have been made so comfortable? Beds may also have conveniences, such as concealed reading lights, and receptacles for books within easy reach. Space beneath may be used for storage of bedding or other things.

The dressing room and compact closet with built-in drawers and fitments to take each article of wear, has replaced the chest, the wardrobe, and the chest of drawers, although many people still use the old receptacles. "Old oak chests," are inconvenient for common use, as everything on top has to be moved to reach anything within.

The stool was the primitive seat form, and the chair was a stool with a back to it. Later the upholstered chair appeared, also, those for special purposes, such as cutaway and wing chairs. The cutaway was made to allow room enough for hoop skirts. The upholstered chair is still comfortable, but seems a troublesome dust catcher.

There is, however, a satisfactory chair made possible by the strength and springiness of tubular steel. It is light and clean, very comfortable, and gives easily with one's weight. For those who do not care for the keen beauty of metal, there has been developed the bentwood chair which is as light and strong as steel, and has the familiar warmth and texture of wood.

We are beginning again to create furniture by keeping chiefly in mind its purpose as objects of use, and its form is developed accordingly. Design and beauty must not be confused with ornament. The beauty of pure form is the basis for all good design, whether it be an automobile, an airplane, or a sail boat.

The aim in the production of good furniture today, is to develop the individual character of a single type, rather than the artistic originality of the designer. The individual craftsman has passed, for now practically all of your necessities are made by the machine.

Old furniture is beautiful, but copies of it are merely imitations of something that once had novelty, meaning and vitality, as expression of a certain period.

People cry "tradition"! But what do they know about tradition? Few of the beautiful old things we admire were copied from what went before. They were new ideas, new fashions. We are following tradition today only when we design for a purpose, and for ease of manufacture. Frankness of purpose and purity of form, are the forerunners of good design.

The type of design depends not merely on materials, which materials are means to an end. Your way of living and relaxing should decide the type of furniture that goes into your house. Your instinctive desires turn away from the stiff, the traditional, to the easy, comfortable, and more unconventional.

Watch a group of people seat themselves in a room where both "period" and contemporary chairs and sofas are available, and you know which kind are most popular, without asking.

The changed conception of space and the fact of the machine, have affected not only the shell of the house, but the interiors, the surfaces, and the shapes of things that go to make up an entire ensemble.

Kitchen Things Getting Gay

Chicago

Ensembles of kitchen accessories which formerly included a few canisters and a bread box are now getting larger and larger. In addition to the usual row of canisters, all painted the same color, perhaps with red hollyhocks or pink snapdragons, the manufacturers are now putting the same painted designs on other articles for the kitchen. Step ladder, garbage can, wastepaper basket, a flower pot to put on the window sill, bread box, match box, utility cabinet, jars for cookies, all join in the party.

As many as 17 of these different items have been prepared by one firm, all of which could be used in the same kitchen. They offer a twine holder in the shape of a ball fastened to a bracket to be hung on the wall. A modernistic match box in rectangular form has enough empty space to hold all the burnt matches which may eventually come from the other compartment. Smaller items decorated to harmonize with the larger ones are an egg timer, apron hook, toast dish cover, little mayonnaise jar, and other smaller gadgets.

Several new types of articles for the kitchen have come out recently. A bread box which opens on the side is apparently handier for some reasons than those with lids on the top. One new one was seen with two compartments, one above the other, with a drop door on the front of each section.

Dana B. Merrill-Photos

Shimmering Fabrics of Cellophane Are Used For Curtains and for Bedspreads

More and more the remarkable derivatives of cellulose are being used for decorative fabrics. In the upper section here is a summery window treatment in harmony with modern furniture, in which glass curtains of clear Cellophane are used with yellow figured chintz draperies. There are cotton chenille stripes in the curtains which set off the gray pattern of the draperies.

In the bedspread below, cotton chenille stripes are again used with clear Cellophane, this time to make a spread laid over gray sateen that shows through the transparent fabric. The glass curtains here match the bedspread, and the furniture wood is of bleached mahogany.

Why a Victorian Revival?

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

While it is not likely to mean much to the world at large, some interest goes with the notice that American furniture makers have started to turn out what they call Victorian reproductions. And a part of the public seems to like them.

A Chicago correspondent writes that last January one factory timidly sent five pieces to the quarterly market there, where retail buyers from all states come to place orders for the coming season's merchandise. This experiment led to such sales that in May he brought 30 samples, with greater sales success, leading him to plan for a display of 60 variations of his theme at the July market.

If it seemed at all likely that wide popularity is ahead for these things offered in the name of Victorian style, one might feel concerned at the possible approach of a period of lamentable public taste. Although no such prospect seems at all probable, this ripple in the pool of commercial furniture engages the attention as a typical one, and we look to find who tossed the pebble, and why.

The same sort of surface agitation occurs frequently, and almost always with an attempt by those behind it to make it seem the response to a popular demand. But there isn't, and it lacks the depth and strength of a current; or a trend. So the wily office seeker schemes secretly and long to gain a nomination, which having won he accepts with avowed reluctance. Since the public demanded it, he consents to serve.

Not that those who operate furniture factories act as subtly as that. They have what seems to them a happy thought for something that will catch trade, and try it out as has been done in this case. If the buyers for retail stores take hold of the thing, and repeat orders increase, the happy thought proves a hit for the manufacturer.

But it couldn't have been a success without a lot of clever work by the staff of the retailer whose buyer, before he placed his order, visioned an advertising method that would catch the final customer—you or me.

Here is where the "art," the "psychology," of advertising comes into the sequence of stages in the marketing of a new thing or style of thing. The merits of the articles—in this case Victorian chairs and sofas—must be announced as notable, even if the imagination has to be abused to do so.

Sentiment is worked on with beguiling phrases that implicate ancestors' experiences — Covered Wagon Days, Lincoln and the 1860's, Times of Our Grandparents and the rest—to create backgrounds for this manipulated Victorian revival.

Next, Sales Promotion

And so through advertisements we are led to know about this new thing, reproductions of a furniture type that recalls, perhaps, childhood holidays with father's or mother's folks, days glowing with gladness and leisure. We all know how sensitive one may be to suggestions like this, but also how far astray from good taste they may lead if they influence our furniture purchases.

These acquisitions have a permanency, an endurance, that should lead to caution in taking them into the home. If they are right aesthetically, of themselves and with other articles, the longer they last the better. If they are right only while a certain sentimental attitude continues, early collapse will be welcome. This last would mean another purchase of a chair, which will help along business for that factory which started our story some distance back.

Decorators Earlier Promoters

From another direction came earlier attempts to stir enthusiasm for the same type of furniture, but this concerned originals, interior decorators being the promoters. To get out of the ruts of commonplace "period" arrangements is one of the troublesome problems of interior decorators. It is not difficult for them to do a room or an apartment in a traditional way. It has all been done before, thousands of times, and to do it again is merely to copy intelligently.

For some 20 or 30 years there were many patrons who were satisfied to have the fashions of the French or English eighteenth century epochs very correctly and very expensively reconstructed in their homes. This was done so often, with effects that varied only in cost, that on the whole it became lacking in character. The practice had gone stale.

Interior decorators are expected to have ideas and opinions to sell, as stores have merchandise. Both must have occasional novelties in order to hold their patrons and attract new ones. None are so conscious of this as those who are engaged in one or the other activity.

French Provincial Appears

Twelve or 15 years ago, simple furniture of the French provinces provided decorators with a medium which was not only fresh and uncommon, but in itself held much charm. Here was material that could be used either exclusively in a room or an apartment, or one or a few pieces could be used to give variety in an arrangement of mostly another type. The popularity of this continued for five or six years, giving decorators a wide variety of articles and materials, and considerably stimulating their business.

Not all of them have been friendly to contemporary design, an attitude which has led some to look to the recent past for some type of novelty which could be offered plausibly as having some merit in style. This seems to account for the way in which Victorian stuff has been promoted for the past five or six years, particularly in New York.

There it seems to have been artificially stimulated by clever publicity which maneuvered a corruption of Louis XV style into the category of "smart." When that much can be accomplished with any sort of a project, there is money in it for its promoters. There are plenty of people who are ready to pay well for a smart appearance.

But to have this characteristic, a vogue must have novelty, and this is very evanescent indeed. Since its freshness has already worn off, the Victorian is fast losing its interest for decorators, although a portion of the public has already accepted things of this sort as "antiques." How they construct a justification for using this word does not appear.

Derived From Louis XV

That the best Victorian furniture was inspired directly by that of Louis XV is made clear by the pictures here. Some of it might properly be accepted as good mid-eighteenth century French. While one is largely machine product and the other was made entirely by hand, Victorian examples often have the subtle lines and peculiar attractions of their prototypes.

But this commendation cannot be broadly applied. The facilities and limitations of machine work offered too many opportunities for short cuts and simplifications which inevitably resulted in sloppy design and shoddy workmanship. Examples of this are seen in the sofa and the chair in the extreme right in the group above.

While thorough construction and excellent woods were used in other cases, excessive ornament and poor proportions made some forms that seem ludicrous today. An example of this is the expensive sofa pictured at the left above, a piece whose inept design is so obvious that explanation is needless.

Relationship Obscure

Compared with the Louis XV armchair in the center, the Victorian example just to the left of it may suggest only very distant relationship. Still, one is the offspring of the other, only the latter has forgotten its good ancestry, has rude manners and is vulgarly ornate.

Quite the clearest ancestral traits are found in the armchair at the right below, covered in plaid fabric. Here one does not need to apologize for the liberties taken by the American manufacturer who thus applied the motifs of the French cabinetwork of 1750 to the products of his steam operated factory 100 years later.

Pictured here are Victorian furniture and the earlier French types from which it was derived. Not pictured are the present day chairs and sofas which are debased semblances of models which are themselves corruptions of a historic style.

The present day reproductions which I have seen are deplorably lacking in either good design or authenticity as copies. Brass tacks, unknown in Victorian times, are conspicuous additions to these current pieces. The seats of Victorian sofas and chairs were always attached, fixed tightly to the frame. These new things are more comfortable with the loose seat cushions, of which a sofa may have three. But how far out of character this is from the style it purports to be.

Kitchen Containers

As a change from round canisters for the kitchen, a manufacturer offers square and modernistic looking metal containers. One of these was seen which was built in four sections, each one removable from the other three, or fitted together to form the perfect cubical shaped box.

In White, Blue and Yellow

In a modern bedroom, recently displayed, the two side walls and the ceiling are painted white, while the window alcove and the wall at the head of the bed are in turquoise blue. White marquisette curtains hang over the blue window alcove, and before the window is a dressing table, skirted in sheer fabric which is turquoise blue in color. At the foot of the bed is a blue-green rug with a small black pattern. Scatter rugs at either side of the bed have floral designs on a rust background. A chest of drawers is lacquered turquoise, while other pieces are of mahogany.

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Jimmy Dykes Plans to Play In Fenway Series With Sox

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After watching his club drop the series opener to the Red Sox yesterday, 7 to 3, Manager Jimmy Dykes of the visiting Chicago White Sox promised that he would return to active duty at third base either today or tomorrow. This may mean trouble for the Red Sox, for "scrappy" Dykes was playing when the locals recently dropped a four-game series out in Chicago. Jimmy is a great hitter in the pinch and a successful playing manager. He handles his team equally well on the field or on the bench.

Dykes has appeared in only 12 games this season. Jim's batting eye is keen, but running bases isn't as easy as it was three or four years back. His slowness on the paths naturally handicaps the White Sox attack. Babe Ruth's career ended two years ago for the same reason. If this trial fails he is positively through playing.

Beat Red Sox

In the recent Red Sox-White Sox series in Chicago, however, Dykes looked far from a ball player who is through. He played third base in the first two games and contributed a pinch hit in the fourth. That pinch hit, incidentally, came with the bases loaded in the eighth inning and drove in the deciding runs in a 6-to-4 victory.

If the Chicago pilot fails to resume his former infield duties today, he said he will be in at least one game of tomorrow's doubleheader.

Outstanding in the latest winning streak of the Red Sox, which yesterday reached a 10-game proportion, has been the hitting of Frank "Pinky" Higgins, the strong, silent third baseman from Texas.

Seven Red Sox regulars have increased their averages during this sensational home stay, but none has matched the revived slugging pace established by Higgins. Hitting in eight successive games, "Mike" has combed rival pitchers for 17 hits in 32 trips to the plate, a .531 pace that has boosted his season's mark 16 points. Of the 17 hits, four were doubles and three were home runs. He crossed the plate with 10 runs and was credited with driving in 14.

From the opening day of the 1937 race until Aug. 1, a stretch of more than three months, Higgins hit five home runs. During the past six days he has collected three.

Two Home Runs

Mike was the offensive hero of yesterday's triumph over the White Sox. His seventh home run came in the first inning with Cramer and Foxx on base. In the sixth as leadoff man he drove No. 8 over the loudspeaker horns atop the left-field wall. In the seventh he bounced a single against the bottom of the left-center-field wall, close to the 379-foot marker. It was one of the longest singles ever seen at Fenway Park. Cronin and Foxx, who were on base at the time, thought the ball might be caught, so held back. Higgins, therefore, was forced to stop at first base when he could have reached second with ease.

Jack Wilson pitched yesterday, winning his twelfth game. He was fast and several times fanned Chicago batters with runners waiting on the bases. Men were on second and third when Jack threw three strikes past both Appling and Haas in the seventh. Manager Joe Cronin, like Higgins, had three hits for the day, two doubles included.

Diamond dust . . . The Red Sox worked the squeeze play again yesterday with Foxx bunting and Cramer running . . . This bit of strategy is now a daily occurence . . . Umpire Red Ormsby ordered Zeke Bonura out of the game for protesting a play at second base in the sixth inning . . . Zeke singled to left center, but was caught by Cramer's fast throw to second . . . It was the first banishment in Bonura's career and from the press box it looked as if he had beaten Cramer's toss to the bag.

Perhaps Dykes wants to get back in the game so he can protest umpires' decisions without running out of the dugout . . . Have you noticed that the stronger Western clubs have visited Yankee Stadium first this season before coming to Fenway Park? . . . Last year the Red Sox had to meet the more powerful White Sox and Tigers before the Yankees had had a chance to soften their pitchers.

Sports Trail

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—A baseball doubleheader:

Bob Feller no longer is a bird in a gilded cage. By order of club President Alva Bradley, the Iowa schoolboy will cease being a Sunday pitcher and take his turn on the hill for the Cleveland Indians every fifth day. Feller still claims his arm is lame, but Manager Steve O'Neill figures the lameness is mostly imaginary.

Feller admits his "beaning" of Hank Leiber, New York Giant outfielder, last spring has bothered him considerably.

"I hit Hank with a slow curve ball and am worried over what might happen if one of my fast ones beaned someone," he said as he warmed up for a try at the Yankees yesterday.

Showed Control

Yet, Feller showed his best control in his last start against Washington. He allowed only three walks, his best control thus far since he began pitching back on his father's farm in Iowa.

Cleveland baseball writers believed Manager O'Neill may yet save his job. They denote a new wave of sympathy for a man who must manage the Indians, who seem cracking up all around.

Feller's feeling about hitting batters is one of the causes for the bumper crop of homers, thinks Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox. "The only way to beat a hitter is to pitch them in close," says Jimmy. "I don't mean to say a pitcher should deliberately bean a batter but he should keep him away from the plate. But after the recent bean ball epidemic everyone is afraid to pitch them close."

Wants Big Lead

Joe McCarthy, boss of the New York Yankees, is getting to be just like his chief, Col. Jake Ruppert. Both won't be satisfied until the Yanks are 25 games in front.

"Suppose you will start crying again now that we've got the pennant sewed up because we're leading by nine games," moans Joe. "Well, we're on the spot more than ever. From now on we'll carry the whole load in the American League with only two pitchers. Pearson's arm is bad. So is Chandler's. Malone is out. Ruffing and Gomes can't work out of turn and Murphy can't be expected to pitch as often as he has the last two weeks, and yet they say we're in."

Di Maggio Behind

If the Yanks aren't "in," we'll surrender.

Joe Di Maggio now trails Babe Ruth's home run record pace. In 1927, Ruth had 33 for 94 games; Di Maggio has 32 for 96, exclusive of today. Giuseppe says he'd like to beat Babe's record but isn't going to sleep with it on his mind. Incidentally, Giuseppe now rates as the best dressed man in baseball.

Making his first muff of a fly ball in five years, Johnny Cooney of Brooklyn blamed his misplay on Buddy Hassett. "I let Buddy use the glove and look what happens," moaned Johnny.

There is nothing to the report that Carl Hubbell is "all washed up." Carl is so good that when he loses it's news. When he drops two or three in succession it's a sensation. His record at high noon today is 15 won, 6 lost. He's pitched 161 innings, allowed 166 hits, 34 bases on balls and struck out 91. It'll be quite some time before King Carl is through. And when he is he will work right into the hall of fame at Cooperstown.

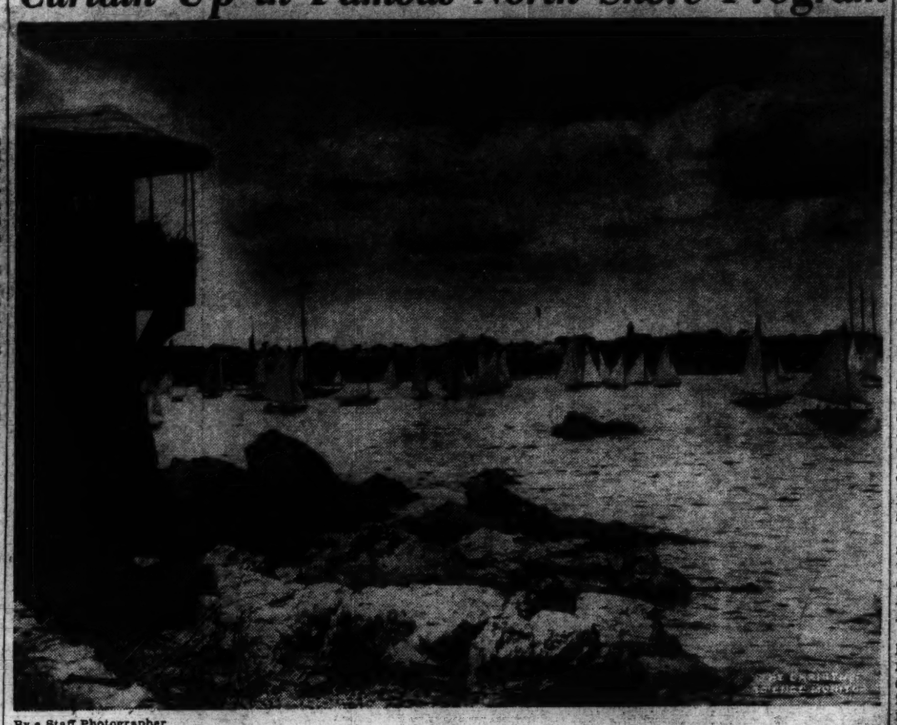
Outboards on Charles

Zipping over the Charles River Basin today and tomorrow will be some of the nation's leading outboard motorboat drivers, including Gar Wood Jr. of Detroit and Fred Jacoby Jr. of North Bergen, N. J. The event is the third annual New England outboard regatta.

A total of 350 competitors, equally divided between amateurs and professionals, will vie in 10 events, many of the drivers coming from Canada, California, Ohio and the eastern states.

Most of the events will be run off in three laps, each of five miles, with the winner being decided on a total points basis.

Curtain Up in Famous North Shore Program



By a Staff Photographer
Yachts Starting for Position Near Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead

400 Yachts Join In 'Race Week' At Marblehead

(Continued From Page 9)

nesday takes charge of the whole fleet with its regular mid-week race.

The Eastern Yacht Club, incorporated in 1871, opens the festivities with races today, Monday and Tuesday, presenting trophies to point winners in each class. The Pleon Yacht Club, oldest junior yachting organization in the world, this year celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, holds junior races tomorrow for girls and boys under 21.

The Corinthian Yacht Club will wind up the week with its series starting Thursday, continuing on Friday and concluding Saturday.

The greatest collection of prizes in the form of cups, silver-plated dinner-table serving dishes, lamps and watches is offered by the four yacht clubs.

Special trophies are also put up by prominent yacht followers and racers for a few of the classes.

Outstanding Fleets

Perhaps New London with its tremendous flotilla of the nation's finest pleasure craft or the America's Cup races with their gigantic spectator armada present a greater fleet, but nowhere in this country—and perhaps only in Sweden—can racing fleets equal Marblehead's Race Week in starting yachts.

The outstanding fleets that regatta week attracts have come only in recent years. In fact, 15 years ago the total for the whole week was hardly 200. In 1927, Race Week started drawing record-breaking fleets, for in that year a mark of 292 in a single race was established.

Then in 1934 the total of 300 was reached, and the 400-fleet mark was attained last year.

This year some are forecasting 500 boats, but this seems a bit high and most observers estimate 450 as the top figure.

Arrivals Daily

The great trek to this port started Wednesday with boats arriving daily to pick up choice anchor spots before the late arrivals hit port today.

Boats arriving today from the less distant ports were the Indians, Boston and Newburyport; cats, birds, fishes from Cape Ann; "O" boats from Sandy Bay and Hingham, baby knockabouts even south of Cape Cod; little Yankee clippers, snipes, winabouts, Yankee dories, snow birds, mighty mites, 17-footers from Cohasset; 15-footers and bantams from Quincy, skimmers and comets from the lakes of the Mystic Valley; radios and hustlers from Winthrop; Quincy pirates, dingies from M. I. T. on the Charles; boats from Narragansett Bay and the Sound.

Then there are triangles, stars, two different handicap classes, Class "Q", international eight meters, "R" class, Class "I" Manchester, Class "I", Marconi division, Herreshoff S class, M-B class knockabouts, Cohasset-Manchester 17-footers.

Starting Times at Marblehead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 7

Spectators will find a thrilling sight at Marblehead this afternoon, tomorrow and all next week.

The harbor has two excellent vantage points for "ringside seats," the better at the lighthouse on the tip of the Neck, and the other on the mainland at Fort Sewell. Autos will park along the sea road of Marblehead Neck for the largest panorama of the fleet.

Starting times for each class are the same each day. They follow:

Class	Outside Line	Time, p. m. (D.S.T.)
Warning		1:45
Preparatory		1:48
Start of Cruising Rating Handicap Class A		1:51
Start of Class Q		1:54
Start of International Eight-Meters		1:57
Start of Class R		2:00
Start of Class I, Manchester Division		2:03
Start of Class I, Marconi Division		2:06
Start of 30-Square Meters		2:09
Start of Herreshoff Class S		2:12
Start of Triangle Class (Eastern Point, Annisquam, and Sandy Bay)		2:15
Start of M-B Class Knockabouts		2:18
Start of Cohasset-Manchester 17-Footers		2:21
Start of International Star Class		2:24
	Inside Line	
Warning		2:15
Preparatory		2:18
Start of Handicap "A" (over 21 feet)		2:21
Start of Massachusetts Bay 15-Footers		2:24
Start of Quincy Pirates		2:27
Start of Indian Class		2:30
Start of Winthrop 15-Footers		2:33
Start of Sandy Bay 15-Footers		2:36
Start of Sophomore Class		2:39
Start of Class T		2:42
Start of Yankee Dories		2:45
Start of Class O, 15-Footers		2:48
Start of Annisquam Birds		2:51
Start of Manchester 15-Footers		2:54
Start of Quincy 15-Footers		2:57
Start of Radio Class		3:00
Start of Winthrop Hustlers		3:03
Start of Hingham Sea Birds		3:06
Start of Winabout Class		3:09
Start of Quincy Bantams		3:12
Start of International Snipe Class		3:15
Start of Cape Cod Knockabouts		3:18
Start of Medford Comets		3:21
Start of Fish Class (Annisquam, Conomo Point, and Nahant)		3:24
Start of Annisquam Cats		3:27
Start of National One-Designs		3:30
Start of M. I. T. Dinghy Class		3:33
Start of Handicap "B" (under 21 feet)		3:36
Start of Wakefield Skimmers		3:39

Polish Champion Meets Mrs. Fabyan

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the Polish girl who routed America's best women players in England this summer only to have the tables turned by Alice Marble in her first American tournament, faced Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, third-ranking American, today.

In England, Miss Jedrzejowska whipped Miss Marble twice and Helen Jacobs once. Today she faced for the first time little Mrs. Fabyan of Boston in the final of the Maidstone Club's invitation tournament.

Mrs. Fabyan's forehand doesn't have the devastating pace of her rival, but she has the all-around game to cope with speed as she demonstrated yesterday in routing Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Jedrzejowska blasted her way into the final Thursday with a straight-set victory over Gracyn Wheeler.

The doubles final also had an international touch with Mme. Henrotin and Dorothy Andrus of New York, experienced doubles partners, facing Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, and Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles.

Former Champions In

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 7 (AP)—Three former champions remained in the running today as play in the Vermont state golf championship entered the second round. They were led by Clifton W. (Kicky) Price of Burlington, whose first round of 69 equalled the course record. The 1933 titlist eliminated Bernard Arkin of Newport, 3 and 2, then played out the two bye holes for his 69. Pierce H. Russell of Rutland, 1936 titlist, defeated Bob Rand of Burlington, 4 and 3, and Tom Pierce of Rutland, 1935 winner, defeated Dr. H. Levin of Burlington, 9 and 8.

Ware Misses in Trophy Play

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 7 (AP)—Permanent possession of the Bar Harbor Club trophy was denied Lindsay Ware of Boston yesterday as he tumbled in the finals of the 16th annual maritime tennis tournament before Robert Martin of Newton, Mass., who turned back the two-time winner of the event, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. Ware, on the point of exhaustion in the third set, was outplayed at every turn by his steadier foe. Play was under a scorching sun.

Bobby Riggs Meets Yamagishi in Final

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles and Jiro Yamagishi, Japanese Davis Cup ace, top-seeded among the American and foreign players, yesterday qualified to meet in the final round of the forty-seventh Meadow Club men's invitation tennis tournament.

Both of them scored unexpectedly decisive victories to reach the last round. Riggs needed only 50 minutes to whip Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. Yamagishi then improved on the performance by giving Hal Surface of Kansas City only four games and 45 minutes of action. He won 6—0, 6—0, 6—4.

Riggs also qualified for the doubles final, pairing with Bernie Coughlan of Los Angeles to defeat Yamagishi and Fumiteru Nakano, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4. Their rivals will be Alfred Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., and Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, who took a five-setter from Surface and Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., 6—3, 1—6, 1—6, 6—2, 7—5.

East Lynn Wins

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7 (AP)—East Lynn baseball team last night won the Massachusetts championship of the Junior American Legion League, defeating Pittsfield 6-0. In the first of the two-game series, played Wednesday in Lynn, East Lynn won, 11-1.

Regains N. H. Golf Title

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Buddy Rowell Winter of Newport, champion in 1935, regained the New Hampshire women's golf championship yesterday by defeating the defending champion, Kathryn Sheehan of Manchester, 2 and 1, in the 18-hole final. Mrs. Winter, going out in 44, held a 1-up lead, which Miss Sheehan erased by the 15th. Mrs. Winter, however, took the 16th and 17th to close out the contest.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	63	30	.677
Boston	58	37	.586
Detroit	54	38	.587
Chicago	57	41	.582
Cleveland	45	49	.497
Washington	40	51	.440
St. Louis	31	60	.838
Philadelphia	37	64	.367

Results Aug. 6
Boston 7, Chicago 3
New York 7, Cleveland 6 (10 innings).
Detroit 10, Washington 3.
Only games scheduled.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Archie Williams took Olympic 400-meters to give U. S. sweep of flat races from 100 to 800 meters.

Strong Golf Field

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (AP)—With subpar practice rounds carded right and left, it appeared today one of the strongest fields of amateur public links golfers ever assembled is on hand for the national championships, opening with qualifying tests Monday.

Exactly 191 shotmakers, from 24 states and 61 cities, will compete in the sixteenth annual tourney, which opens Monday.

Par 72 on the remodeled 6719-yard Harding Park layout has been shattered or equalled a dozen times in the past few days. The best card was turned in yesterday by Claude Rippy of Washington, co-medalist and runner-up last year, who had a 69. He shot 70 Wednesday.

Seventies and 71's were common.

Defending champion Pat Abbott of Pasadena had a 71 for one practice round.

Best-ball foursome matches will be held tomorrow between teams from the various cities.

Qualifying rounds Monday and Tuesday will be over 18 holes each day. The tournament will continue through Aug. 14.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW—Fenway Park—Two Games
First Game, 1:30
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Boats at Fenway Park KEN. 0100

Sopwith Favors Retaining Class J Sloop Racing

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7 (AP)—Competition for the America's Cup will remain with the big, expensive class J sloops, in the opinion of Thomas Octave Murdoch Sopwith—and the opinion of a man who underwrote two unsuccessful challengers for the famous trophy should be worth something.

Sopwith today brushed aside the suggestion of a smaller, less expensive craft might be used in the future.

"Might as well sail for it in dinghies," he said.

"The America's Cup should be sailed for by the biggest class available. It is time to look for a new class when you want an extra class, or when a present class is moribund. The J class is far from moribund, for you have several fine J sloops, so why wreck it?"

There have been suggestions a smaller sloop would widen competition for the trophy, emblematic of the world supremacy in yachting waters ever since the schooner America won it in 1851.

Sopwith insisted such proposals have not come from anyone connected with J sloops on either side of the Atlantic. Apparently yachting's big league isn't interested in reducing the present approximate $300,000 cost of building and racing a J sloop in an America's Cup contest. J-boats are the largest class of racing sloops.

The English sportsman and airplane maker declined to say he would challenge again or that he would not. He did state very plainly, however, that before another challenge is issued, a much more scientific campaign must be planned. He referred to the tank tests through which the construction model of Harold S. Vanderbilt's successful defender Ranger was selected.

"I don't see any good in coming back here until we have done something with the tank. We wouldn't dare," Sopwith asserted.

Sopwith confined his criticism of Ranger to the aesthetic side. Otherwise she remained to him "the fastest J boat ever built."

"It took us years to develop the wind tunnel before it told us anything of value in airplane construction," he continued. "Thus far our method of designing a yacht has been that of an artist painting a picture. Now we must get down to exact science. You have developed the tank test for models to a point where you can believe in it. We must start five years behind you."

Sopwith reiterated his challenger was beaten by a faster boat, in a "perfectly fair and square, straightforward contest.

"We have no alibis," he said. "We are convinced we didn't leave a stone unturned and that we went to more trouble than any previous challenger in history.

"We don't mind a bit being beaten. We have had a hideing but by a better boat."

American League Schedule Formed

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The American Professional Football League, a seven-club circuit which includes only three teams which competed last year, will open its 1937 season at Pittsburgh Sept. 10 and close at Los Angeles Dec. 24, it was announced today.

The schedule includes 41 games, calling in general for each team to play the others at home and on the road. Pittsburgh and Jersey City, however, are scheduled for only five home games each.

The addition of Los Angeles marks the first time a far western team has competed against eastern pro clubs on a regularly scheduled basis. The American Legion Club from Los Angeles will make a tour of the eastern sector, opening at Pittsburgh, Sept. 10 and ending at Cincinnati Oct. 24. Each eastern team will play at Los Angeles, Jersey City making the first visit Nov. 7.

In addition to Los Angeles, Jersey City and Cincinnati are new to the league while Rochester was a member only part of last season. Cleveland withdrew to join the National League while the Brooklyn team, operated as a road club last season, has been disbanded. The New York Yankees, Boston and Pittsburgh are the holdover members. The schedule:

Sept 10—Los Angeles at Pittsburgh; 17—New York at Pittsburgh; 19—Cincinnati at Rochester; 22—Los Angeles at New York; 26—Boston at Rochester, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati; 29—Jersey City at New York.

Oct. 3—Los Angeles at Rochester, Boston at Jersey City; 10—Jersey City at Pittsburgh, Los Angeles at Boston, New York at Cincinnati; 13—Pittsburgh at Jersey City; 17—Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, Rochester at Boston; 18—Los Angeles at Jersey City; 20—Rochester at New York; 24—Pittsburgh at Boston, Los Angeles at Cincinnati, New York at Jersey City; 27—Pittsburgh at New York; 31—New York at Boston, Rochester at Pittsburgh, Jersey City at Cincinnati.

Nov. 7—Pittsburgh at Rochester, Jersey City at Los Angeles, Cincinnati at New York; 14—Rochester at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh at Los Angeles, Jersey City at Boston; 21—New York at Rochester, Cincinnati at Boston; 25 (Thanksgiving)—Boston at New York, Jersey City at Rochester; 28—Rochester at Jersey City, New York at Cincinnati (tentative).

Dec. 4 or 5—Boston at Cincinnati; 5—Rochester at Los Angeles; 12—Boston at Los Angeles; 19—New York at Los Angeles; 24—Cincinnati at Los Angeles.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	62	34	.646
New York	57	40	.588
St. Louis	51	44	.537
Pittsburgh	50	46	.521
Boston	46	52	.469
Brooklyn	39	55	.415
Cincinnati	39	55	.415
Philadelphia	40	59	.404

Results Aug. 6
New York 6, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 7.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 13, Boston 8.
Chicago 6, Boston 2.

Pirates Purchase Two Pitchers

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates announced last night Elbert Padgett, righthander, and Andy Sierra, lefthander, had been purchased from Gainesville in the Florida State loop and that they will train with the Buccaneers next spring.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Four Straight

Little did the followers of America's Cup racing dream, when the first of the 1937 races started off Newport last Saturday, that the defending yacht would make it four straight victories. She entered the competition a favorite to keep the cup on this side of the Atlantic; but there were few who were expecting to see her make a sweep of the series, to say nothing about the margin which she had at the end of the first two races. Ranger has proved by her showing in the trial races against Rainbow, successful defender in 1934, and Yankee, contender for defense honors in 1930 and 1934, as well as in the four America's Cup races, that she is the fastest Class J yacht ever to come from the drafting board of a naval architect. In one of the trial races, she broke the record for the course. In one of the cup runs she broke the record for a windward leg of the 15-mile windward-leeward course, while in the last of the races she established a new record for the 30-mile triangular course. W. Starling Burgess and Olin Stephens deserve great praise for their work as co-designers.

The America's Cup

Vanderbilt Saves Cup

But it seems to me that the one person who deserves the most credit for the cup continuing to stay in a vault in New York City is Harold S. Vanderbilt. There may be those who will claim that Rainbow or Yankee could have defeated Endeavour II this year; but that is just conjecture. The fact is, that when the New York Yacht Club was unable to get together a syndicate to build a new yacht, Vanderbilt stepped into the breach and financed the building of the Ranger. With the launching he took charge of her, had her equipped, manned and trained the crew with his customary skill. In addition to all this he sailed the defender with marked ability, using his knowledge of conditions which prevail in the waters where the races are held to the utmost advantage. And, by winning the 1937 series, "Mike" Vanderbilt, as he is popularly known, has become the second person in the history of America's Cup racing to skipper three winners, the other being Charles Barr. Inventor of the Vanderbilt system of contract bridge, and accustomed to bidding grand slams and making them, it is perhaps not surprising that he should have bid for and made a grand slam at his other favorite sport—yachting.

Nicholson and Sopwith

Turning to the British side of the competition one must not only express regret over the fact that Endeavour II did not make a better contest of it, but also admiration for T. O. M. Sopwith, his crew and Designer Charles E. Nicholson. In conceding the fact that Ranger is the faster yacht, these two gentlemen have shown fine sportsmanship. In turning out the two Endeavours the British designer has produced two fine yachts. That the Endeavour I of 1934 was a better yacht than Rainbow was generally conceded; but Endeavour II, even though she be better than Endeavour I as Sopwith claims, was certainly not as fast a yacht as her successful rival. That greater familiarity regarding conditions which prevail at the cup-race course on the part of Sopwith and better handling of the yacht would have made the Ranger's winning margins smaller is undoubtedly true, but even at that, she could not have been expected to win. It would be a fine thing if Vanderbilt and his crew could take the Endeavour II and Sopwith and his crew man Ranger in a series of races so that some idea might be obtained as to just how much this phase of the situation entered into the competition.

Who Will Challenge Next and When

Despite the fact that another challenge has met with the same fate as has attended every one of its predecessors since 1870, when the first one was made, there is no question but what a new one will be received by the New York Yacht Club before many years have passed. In fact it will not be surprising if another is received this coming winter. It will be recalled that C. R. Fairey sent a challenge for a series of races with Class L yachts; but the N. Y. Y. C. declined it because it did not want to lower the America's Cup yacht standard to Class L and possibly also because it wanted to give Sopwith another chance. Now the field is open to all comers again and we shall be greatly surprised if Sopwith, Fairey or some other yachtsman from across the Atlantic does not put in a challenge. If and when such a challenge comes, we may be sure that Vanderbilt will again be ready to do his part toward keeping the cup at home and establishing a new record of being the first skipper to sail a defender in four successful defenses.

Amusements

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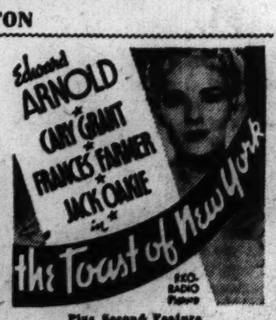
The screen yields a THRILL DRAMA and LOVE STORY told in lavish musical entertainment.
Jeanette MacDONALD
the Firefly
ALLAN JONES
WARREN WILLIAM

COLONIAL
Twice Daily 2:30-8:30
All Seats Reserved



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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Home Forum

A Good Home

TWO of the three puppies were settled in the world, without any trouble at all, to Mrs. Foley and with only two pangs to her grandson, Jamesy. Their new homes were so far from the cottage on the Cloney road that he could not possibly go to see for himself how they were getting on, though he made detailed enquiries as to the suitability of those homes. Once the puppies were fetched by their new owners, however, that really was the end of the matter, so far as the Foleys—and Fly, the puppies' mother, were concerned. The case of the third and last of the little family was quite different. As Jamesy said to his grandmother, with some indignation: "They all med less than nothin' of him on account of the nose bein' a kind of short; but they'll be sorry yet, for that's the lad could polish their boots for them, he's so smart."

For a while it looked as if the spurned puppy would stay indefinitely at Foley's cottage, though in his heart Jamesy knew this would not be allowed by the powers-that-be, no matter how deeply he might desire it. For, far from polishing the boots of his owners, the growing puppy made determined and destructive onslaughts upon any footwear that was left within his reach. He even attacked, with an enthusiasm that soon ended in sheer panic, the big empty basket in which turf was carried to the kitchen from the lean-to shed outside.

"He had every intention of massa-creein' it," Jamesy told his interested friend, Michael, "an' only for the basket fallin' over on the top of him he'd have tore it to shreds, as sure as fate; but, when it turned upon him like that, he was terrorised, an' then he had to carry it around the kitchen like a snail in a shell."

* * *

THE WORRYING OF the rag hearthrug, so highly prized by Mrs. Foley, proved to be the last straw; and a few days later Jamesy, coming home from school, was met with the news that the blunt-nosed puppy had gone that morning to the gate lodge at Grace's, where Mooney, the yard man, lived with his wife and a grown-up daughter. And, seeing the stricken expression upon her grandson's face, Mrs. Foley added hastily: "Annyone that knows the Mooneys knows the pup has a good home, an' that's what you wanted for him; didn't you say it twenty times, 'he must have a good home'?" And she settled herself thankfully in a house where boots and shoes could be left on the floor, without having to get a second thought. "There's no doubt at all," she said again, "but he has a good home."

* * *

ON THE FIRST of July, the grey school-house closed its doors and so set Jamesy free to make his investigations as to the welfare of the third puppy, to find out once and for all if the Mooneys really appreciated their good fortune.

Soon it seemed to Mrs. Mooney that she never stood in her own doorway without seeing the small boy on the road outside. "He won't say what he wants," she told her husband, "but he has words at will about everything else; but, whenever I go near the door, he watches it behind me the same as if some sthrange animal might come out upon me very heels, an' onct I go out at all he'll keep me there wid his ould chat, whatever meanin' he has in it."

Mat Mooney solved the problem at once. "It must be Captain he's lookin' for," he said, calling the now devoted pup by his new name; "if he axes to pass anny remark about Captain, tell him the little dog stays all day wid me in the yard above, an' that he must come there if he wants to see him. Sure, the Granny always said Jamesy was as full of gab as a young crow, an' he thought the sun rux an' set upon that pup, she told me."

Being a kind-hearted woman, Mrs. Mooney did not wait for Jamesy to ask about Captain, nor, when he made his unfailing appearance next day, did she give him time to make any of his weighty pronouncements. "Mat says you're to go up to the yard an' see the little dog for yourself," she called to him, and watched him hurry up the back avenue. "His heels was too short for him when he heard it," she said afterwards, "for look'd, he took his flew."

* * *

IT WAS CAPTAIN'S shrill and consequential bark that made Mat look up from the harness he mended; at the same time, it gave Jamesy a most unpleasant shock. If anyone had tried to tell him that, after five weeks, the pup would have barked at him, he couldn't have believed it. "Morra, Mr. Mooney," he said stoutly. A note in his voice seemed to remind the forgetful Captain of something he had overlooked; and, while still advancing, his attitude became one of friendliness. When Jamesy sat down upon an upturned box, the pup's clumsy paws were upon his knee, and the ever-busy teeth were already at a loose button on his jacket. "He knows you well, afther all," Mat said reassuringly. To quote from his account of the interview: "Sure that dog is the very one way wid everyone at the present time, but I wasn't goin' to tell that to the young lad, for I could see he was a kind of peggin' down on account of the bark." Seated on the box and trying, half-heartedly, to save his now looser button, Jamesy soon justified his grandmother's remark about his likeness to a talkative young crow. "There wasn't a thing Captain ever did but he med some parable about it," the yard-man said later; "sure I have the makin's of the most superior dog in Ireland, accordin' to him."

* * *

HIS REMINISCENCES HAVING met with such grave and unexpected attention, the boy went on to offer tactful advice on the correct method of training a young dog; in this, too, he was encouraged by the delighted yard-man. "Me Grannie is apt to be too pettish wid a pup when he takes to chaw things," Jamesy explained; "only for that," he added, quite incorrectly, "I'd never have let this lad go at all." Mat bent lower over the strap he stitched and said—equally incorrectly—but with fitting solemnity: "Bedad, I'm very sure you wouldn't."

The yard-man's job was finished before he told the conversationalist that he must go home now or his Granny would think he had left the country. "Her eyes will be on sticks lookin' out for you," he said apologetically.

Jamesy stood up and began to cross the yard while, in his heart, there was one question, and one only: Would the pup want to follow him? Half-way to the yard gate, Captain still pranced joyfully at his heels; then, suddenly he stood and looked back at the owner he now loved so well. And the watchful Mat knew just how the small boy felt. "Send him back here," he called anxiously, "if so be he'll come." Captain had already started back before Jamesy spoke, but he hoped no one but himself had noticed this and his voice was loud and admonishing: "Go on home this minute," he said sternly; and hurried down the back avenue.

* * *

MRS. FOLEY was watching for him and Jamesy spoke to her with dignity, while fingering the button that now lay hidden in his pocket. "I bid him go back when he follied me," he said, "for annyone could see he has a good home."

D. M. LARGE

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Flowers of New Brunswick

DO NOT go to St. Andrews
If you do not wish to lose all your money.
You will not lose it by the blue and miraculous sea,
Nor by the winding and steep cliff roads,
Red under the dark firs;
You will lose it to the flower girls,
And to the flower boys.
There they sit
In the hotel entrance,
Gentle, without speaking,
With their baskets full of sweet peas,
Of pansies, of roses,
Of blue and green delphiniums.
There they sit, on the stairs,
On the carpet,
Like flower petals blown in from the gardens.
They are the school children,
Free now from school.
You go from basket to basket,
Not missing one,
Yet they say nothing.
Already you know
It is ten cents for a bunch of marigolds,
For a great bunch of sweet peas, of stocks.
Their eyes reach up to you;
They hardly smile;
They hardly move,
But to put the flowers in your hands.
You have to lift them from the baskets of the smallest ones.
When your arms are full,
And your purse empty of change,
You climb slowly to your room,
Breathing fragrance,
Breathing early, sweet early, summer,

For you have bought the children, it seems,
Along with their flowers.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Fire Beside the Sea

THE fire on the broad sands burned high. Salt-crusted drift wood makes a splendid fire. Bright blue, the color of the undersea, coiled to the sunset sky. The sea is a strange wood gatherer, bringing teakwood and redwood and southern pine, breaking up old spars for our kindling wood, storing up food for flame in sun and brine. Our beacon burned beneath a darkening sky, and now the embers glow—and the night sea rises to quiet the whisper of the fire—rises to claim the white ash of the tree.

S. VAN A. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF EDZARD I, BY JACOB CORNELISZ VAN OOSTSANEN:
In Landesmuseum, Oldenburg

JACOB CORNELISZ VAN OOSTSANEN acquired fame by his wood-cuts; and, although his name as a painter is not well-known, yet his *oeuvre* is an indispensable link in the development of Dutch painting. He is thought to have been one of Cornelis Engelbrecht's pupils; and in time he himself became one of the masters of Jan van Scorel, who later excelled him.

Jacob Cornelisz was born in or about 1470 and grew up among the peasants of the polderland of Oostsanen, north of Amsterdam; hence his surname. We meet him in Amsterdam in 1500, where at the time he possessed a house. He was given many commissions, eventually rose to prosperity, and was held in great esteem by his contemporaries.

A prominent Amsterdam merchant, Popins Occo, who came from Friesland, had made his house an intellectual center where many Dutch and foreign scholars met. Van Oostsanen was also a frequenter of this house; and we may assume that his connections with his Frisian host led to his being commissioned to paint the portrait of Edzard I, Count of Oost-Friesland. Although it is not impossible, it is highly improbable that he knew the count personally. A wood-cut probably served as his model.

Nowadays photographs in newspapers and periodicals show us the appearance of our prominent contemporaries, but four centuries ago wood-cuts were the means of providing the public with this information. The portraits, published in those days, were restricted to those of emperors and kings, princes and dignitaries. Of these we have a whole series of wood-cuts by Jacob Cornelisz van Oostsanen.

Count Edzard, whose painted portrait is now in the Landesmuseum at Oldenburg, played a prominent part in the history of the northern Netherlands and Oost-Friesland. In those days, the frontiers were loosely defined and the ever-increasing power of the town of Groningen gave rise to trouble in Frisian politics. Count Edzard was a man whose favor was sought by both sides and whose policy in consequence remains rather obscure. He was certainly a much discussed man in his day.

There are various copies of this portrait, in which the Count has the air of being an important personage. His dress is black, the collar lined with red; the gold colored damask coat is trimmed with brown fur; his large black hat, contrasting well with the reseda background, is decorated with a large medallion and a few knots. In the portrait the hand of the wood-cutter is plainly visible in the angular folds of the man's dress. The style of this work is more that of a draughtsman than of a painter. Nevertheless, this portrait of Edzard I of Oost-Friesland is one of the best examples of Jacob Cornelisz's art.

„Ich will euch erquicken"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM 12. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Matthäus erklärt Jesus seinen Nachfolgern die Macht und die Größe des Christus. Er sagte zu denen, deren Ausblick durch einen falschen Sinn des Selbst hoffnungslos verdunkelt war (Matth. 11, 28): „Kommet her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid; ich will euch erquicken". Seine klare Erkenntnis der Schöpfung Gottes und des Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott befähigte ihn, die zahllosen Ansprüche der Materialität aufzudecken und zu vernichten.

„Das sterbliche Gemüt" oder der Teufel hat sich seither nicht geändert. Es behauptet immer noch, gegenwärtig und mächtig zu sein, und verführt die Menschheit durch seine Einflüsterungen von Lust und Schmerz in der Materie.

Christus Jesus sagte, daß seine Worte nicht vergehen werden, und sie sind nicht vergangen. Die Welt hat heute den von ihm verheißenen Tröster. Dieser Tröster ist die Christliche Wissenschaft, durch deren Offenbarung die Lüge des Bösen vollständig bloßgestellt und gehandhabt wird. In ihrem Buche „Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft" (S. 1) erklärt Mary Baker Eddy diese Wissenschaft als „das Gesetz Gottes, das Gesetz des Guten, das göttliche Prinzip und die göttliche Regel der allumfassenden Harmonie auslegt und beweist". Sie beweist die Lehren des Meisterchristen Christus Jesus. Sie bringt dem hungernden Herzen sättigende Speise, den Sündern die Freiheit und die Freude der Seele und den Kranken die Freiheit und die Gesundheit, die des Menschen göttliches Erbe sind.

Als Jesus zu dem Volk sagte: „Ich will euch erquicken", meinte er, daß der Christus—das, was alle seine Heilungswerke vollbrachte und alle seine Schritte leitete—in der Tat allen, die nach Christlichkeit trachten, Ruhe und Befreiung bringen kann.

Laßt uns über Mrs. Eddys Erklärung des Christus auf Seite 333 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" nachdenken. Sie schreibt: „Christus drückt das geistige, ewige Wesen Gottes aus". Diese Begriffsbestimmung zeigt klar, wie der Christus stets gegenwärtig ist, die Mühseligen und Beladenen zu befreien; denn das wirkliche Selbst, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, ist der Ausdruck des Wesens Gottes. Jesus muß dies verstanden haben, als er sagte (Joh. 10, 30): „Ich und der Vater sind eins".

Eine falsche Auffassung unseres wirklichen Selbst belastet uns mit vielen Formen der Selbstsucht. Ist deine Last Selbstbedauern, dann wende dich dem Wesen Gottes zu, das du widerspiegelst; sieh Gott, wie Er ist, als die Liebe, die Wahrheit, das Prinzip. Du wirst finden, daß Gott liebevoll, unveränderlich, gütig, allgenugsam ist, und daß der Ausdruck der Liebe geliebt wird und liebevoll, lieblich, nützlich, tätig und wachsam ist. Die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen ist eine lebendige Tatsache und kann in der menschlichen Erfahrung bewiesen werden. Sie sehen, heißt sich des göttlichen Erbes erfreuen und das gottähnliche Wesen hier und jetzt ausdrücken. Wenn wir ganz darin aufgehen, Gott in Seinem wahren Wesen und den Menschen als den Ausdruck der göttlichen Wesens zu sehen, werden die drückenden Lasten des Selbstbedauerns so natürlich und vollständig verschwinden, wie die Nebel dem Sonnenlicht weichen. Der Christus nimmt uns die Last ab.

Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch ist in der Tat ein „Schlüssel" zur Heiligen Schrift, und seine einfachen Wahrheiten können von einem Kinde ebenso gut angewandt werden wie von einem Gelehrten. Aber das Verlangen, den falschen Sinn des Selbst abzuwerfen, muß aufrichtig und lebendig sein, wenn man sich ganz auf den Christus, den Ausdruck des „geistigen, ewigen Wesens Gottes", verlassen will. Jede Erscheinungsform menschlicher Disharmonie muß der von der Wahrheit und der Liebe inspirierten Aufrichtigkeit der Absicht weichen.

Es ist so leicht, jemand anders oder einen Umstand der Vergangenheit, der Gegenwart oder der Zukunft wegen unserer Lage zu tadeln. Was jedoch der Name oder die Art der Last auch sein mag, wir laden sie uns durch falsches Folgern selber auf, halten daran fest und leiden darunter. Was für ein Trost es ist zu erkennen, daß die Tür zur Freiheit uns allen offen steht! Wir können Herrschaft über unser Denken und daher über unser Leben haben. Ein erneuertes Leben scheint wie ein Leuchtfeuer in die Ferne und hilft dem müden Wanderer Ruhe und Herrschaft finden.

Wenn wir diese Wahrheit auch nur schwach zu erkennen beginnen, bemühen wir uns, die Eigenschaften Gottes auszudrücken, und schließlich täuschen uns die Trugvorstellungen des materiellen Sinnenzeugnisses nicht mehr. Kein Wunder, daß Jesus angesichts des Hasses und des Hohns der ganzen Welt sagen konnte (Matth. 11, 29. 30): „Nehmet auf euch mein Joch und lernet von mir; denn ich bin sanftmütig und von Herzen demütig; so werdet ihr Ruhe finden für eure Seelen. Denn mein Joch ist sanft, und meine Last ist leicht". Wie Jakob sah auch Jesus Gott von Angesicht zu Angesicht. Er bewies in seiner menschlichen Erfahrung, daß das Wesen Gottes zum Ausdruck bringen das Geburtsrecht jedes Menschen ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Shopping Abroad

HOW strange it is, this passion that assaults the breast when the foot treads foreign earth; this lust to acquire, to carry away, to convey home in suitcases wretched pelting trifles which in our native land we should be the first (or so we hope) to disdain! With how fond pleasure have I purchased bronze models (green with *antichita*) of the Temple of Vesta in the shape of an inkpot, and of the extant fragments of the various structures that were reared, regardless of expense, to honour the triumphing monarchs and gods of Imperial Rome. With what delight have I bought in Taormina tiny painted mule-carts; in Palermo sections of a similar but larger cart, that would be of use, so one hoped, for a bed-head, for a wardrobe door, for a screen; . . . in Pisa the leaning tower in marble; in Athens the Erectheum in alabaster; (the seventh Lord Elgin, stirred by this passion on a grander scale, bore away, as we know, the Parthenon frieze); in Mexico painted pots, and walnut shells containing, preserved behind glass, tiny Mexicans; in New Mexico rugs and silver brooches made by Hopis; in Monterey huge abalone shells; in Florida twigs of worthless branch coral; in Spain fans illustrated with bull-fights; in Canada moccasins with fringes, and little canoes with Indians; in Quimper crockery; and I have known those who did worse than this in Brittany, and returned laden with giant oak dressers, cupboards and beds. . . .

Once across the seas, the bartering instinct wakes; we march into shops and markets, inquiring the prices of objects whose sole claim on our desire is their transmarinity; being informed, we exclaim, "Troppo, troppo," "Trop cher," "Demasiado," or "Zu viel"; we make as if to walk out, but we are detained, met half way, the seller climbs down, we up, the bargain is clinched; we emerge happy, clasping in covetous hands this new and charming fragment of Abroad, which is to beautify, cheer and decorate our island life. . . .

This little coconut: when I caress its withered head, all the palm-fringed silver sands of the Florida Keys shimmer again before me. This gay and tiny cart, collecting dust on the chimney-piece, carries me along the hot white road from Palermo to Monreale. These walnut-dwelling Mexicans, with their bundles and their tall straw hats, take me to a lemon-grown plaza, warm and wan in pale dust beneath an orange moon, where mandolins eternally play and tiny *burros* trot patiently, bearing Mexican gentlemen larger than themselves. In this abalone shell sings the Pacific surf . . . while to touch this Vestal inkpot is to stir all the dust of Imperial Rome.—From "Personal Pleasures," by ROSE MACAULAY (New York: Macmillan).

Cottonwood Canyon

GREEN silver? Watch the wild west breeze
Tossing the rose-leaves of cottonwood trees,
Showing the lining, silver-green,
Of the scented robes they are dancing in—
See that grove of them under the hill,
A ripple of silver, never still
Till the music drops, and then are seen
Masses of deep and delicate green
Drooping in silence, proud yet shy
Of the joy they make for a brooding sky—
Or look where the river runs and roars,
While over the rocks it thundering pours
Its deep green torrent, dark and dyed
By the cottonwoods whispering either side,
While the cataract boulders try to stem
Tosses their silver back to them.
Stand below in the grassy glade,
Cool in a calm translucent shade
Falling around like a silver dress
Whose green folds cling like a long caress—
Green silver? Question the crooning bees
Who carry the nectar of cottonwood trees!

H. CHERITON HILGATE

"I will give you rest"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE twelfth chapter of Matthew we find Jesus expounding to his followers the power and greatness of the Christ. He said to those burdened with such a false sense of self that their vision had become hopelessly clouded (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." His clear vision of God's creation and of man's unity with God enabled him to uncover and destroy the myriad claims of materiality.

Mortal mind, or the devil, has not changed in the intervening years. It still claims presence and power, and tempts humanity with its suggestions of pleasure and pain in matter.

Christ Jesus said that his words would never pass away, and they have not. The world today has received the Comforter he promised. This Comforter is Christian Science, and through its revelation the lie of evil is completely exposed and handled. In "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1), Mary Baker Eddy defines this Science "as the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." It demonstrates the teachings of the master Christian, Christ Jesus. It brings satisfying nutriment to the hungering heart; to the sin-laden, the freedom and joy of Soul, and to the diseased, the freedom and health which is man's divine inheritance.

When Jesus said to the multitudes, "I will give you rest," he meant that the Christ, that which accomplished all his healing works and guided all his steps, was indeed able to bring rest and freedom to all seeking Christliness.

Let us examine the explanation of the Christ as found on page 333 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. She says, "Christ expresses God's spiritual, eternal nature." This definition shows clearly why the Christ is always present to free the weary and heavy laden, for real selfhood, the image and likeness of God, is the expression of God's nature. Jesus must have understood this when he said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one."

A misapprehension of our real selfhood burdens us with many phases of selfishness. Is the burden one of self-pity? Then turn to the nature of God, which you reflect; see God as He is, as Love, Truth, Principle. You will find that God is loving, unchangeable, tender, all-sufficient; and that Love's expression is loved, loving, lovely, useful, active, and alert. The truth about God and man is an active fact, and can be proven in human experience. To see it is to rejoice in the divine heritage and to express here and now the Godlike nature!

When we become so busy seeing God as He is, and man as expressing the divine nature, the depressing burdens of self-pity will disappear as naturally and completely as the mists are dispersed by the sunlight. It is the Christ that lifts the burden.

The Christian Science textbook is indeed a "key" to the Scriptures, and its simple truths can be applied by the child, as well as by the scholar. But the desire to cast off the false sense of self must be sincere and active if one would rely wholly upon the Christ, the expression of "God's spiritual, eternal nature." No phase of human discord can stand before sincerity of purpose inspired of Truth and Love.

It is such an easy thing to blame someone else or some circumstance, past, present, or future, for our condition. Whatever the name or nature of the burden, however, we bind it to ourselves, hold on to it and suffer from it, through incorrect reasoning. What a comfort it is to realise that the open door to freedom is within reach of all of us! We can have dominion over our own thinking, and consequently over our lives. Corrected lives shine as beacon lights to help the weary wanderer find rest and dominion.

When we begin to see this truth, even faintly, we endeavor to express the qualities of God, and finally the illusions of material sense testimony no longer deceive us. No wonder Jesus could say, in the face of all the world's hatred and scorn (Matthew 11:29, 30): "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." Like Jacob, Jesus saw God face to face; he proved in his human experience that to express the nature of God is the birthright of every man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Summer Sounds

Voices through open doors.
Ice musical in a jug.
Showers of cool tone-drops from a piano
Crossing showers of cool water-drops
From a lawn-sprinkler.
Shouts of children
Playing outdoors in the long dusk.
The click of thin shoes on a sidewalk
Under trees.
Laughter leaf-hidden in a garden.
The whisper of sudden rain.
Words heard a long way off.
The dip of oars in remote water.

ELIZABETH BOHM

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 22-23 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1937

Dr. Townsend Sees Gain For Pension Plan

Assails Social Security as Political Football on Boston Visit

Boston Today

Giving impetus to the circulation of new petitions favoring his $200 a month pension plan for all persons over 60 years of age, Dr. Francis E. Townsend visited Boston today.

Cheerful, apparently prosperous, the California pension advocate who has slipped from public notice to some degree since enactment of the New Deal Social Security program, heartily condemned that legislation today, terming it "vicious" and a "political football."

Dr. Townsend reported interest in his pension plan continues throughout the nation with 9000 active clubs.

At present he seeks signatures to petitions which will be directed to governors of the various states requesting them to call special legislative sessions to pass bills and memorialize Congress in favor of the pension.

He was scheduled to speak in Framingham tonight, in Manchester, N. H., tomorrow afternoon and in Lowell tomorrow night.

Boston Forecast: Warmer Weather

Although a six-mile-an-hour east wind wafting around the official thermometer at the East Boston airport this morning had kept the mercury down in the seventies, the Boston Weather Bureau forecast was only slightly cooler this evening with possible showers, but warmer tomorrow.

During the past 24 hours the thermometer reached its high point—91 degrees—at 3:45 yesterday afternoon, but it sank into the low seventies during the early morning hours.

Purchasing Agent Up to Quincy Vote

One of the objectives of the Quincy Taxpayers Association, the appointment of a purchasing agent for the city to supplant a costly system whereby some 50 department heads now order what they want, has been approved by the City Council, which voted to place the matter before the voters at the next election. If approved, the City Council will determine the salary and designate the duties of the agent.

The association urged the change for economy. Clarence Bingham, investigator for Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, presented evidence to the council showing that in many cases the city buys in wholesale quantities at prices 30 per cent more than retail prices.

Under the new plan one man would do the buying for the entire city instead of continuing the present system by which heads of departments and groups buy their supplies independently as needed.

Police Granted Day Off in Seven

Quincy policemen, who enlisted the aid of many organizations in their campaign to win a day off after working five, have been allowed a day off after working six consecutive days. This is a compromise, since the officers have been working seven days at a time, thereby getting only one off in every eight.

Following a conference with police officials the ordinance committee of the city council recommended the compromise.

New Hampshire Legislature Claims Biggest House and Longest Session

By a Staff Photographer

Quick Conference

New Hampshire House Has Almost as Many Members as There Are Congressmen in Washington

Women Representatives

Mrs. Florence Ward Hoyt, Mrs. Ada A. Soper, Mrs. Mabel T. Cooper

Gov. Francis P. Murphy

(Above) He Is Pleased With the Work of the Long Session

Mrs. Bernadette E. Charois

(Below) Representative From Greenville, One of 18 Women in New Hampshire House

William J. Calahan

State Representative From Keene

The State House at Concord

Oren V. Henderson

(Middle) Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives

Mrs. Lula J. A. Morris

(Below) The Only Woman Senator in the New Hampshire Legislature. She Comes From Lancaster

Worcester Firm To Sue Workers; 'Threats' Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 7—Because he alleges that a "youthful underling" of the National Labor Relations Board used threats in an attempt to force the management of the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co. into re-employing four former employees, Chester T. Reed, president of the company, announced today that he has ordered counsel for the company to bring damage suits against the four concerned.

The attitude of Regional Examiner Louis R. Becker was "government by persecution in its vilest form," Mr. Reed said, asserting this legal action against the former employees was necessary so that the company may proceed with its business without interference from the board or its agents.

Mr. Becker called on the company this week about a complaint filed with Regional Director Aaron Meyers in Boston by Martin J. Walsh, SWOC-CIO organizer in this city, against the company. The complaint charged unfair labor practices on the ground that the company refused to rehire four employees who were arrested in the vicinity of the company's plant after an injunction had been issued against the strikers by Judge William A. Burns. Mr. Reed said he informed Mr. Becker that the four had been arrested for disturbing the peace during illegal picketing, and although the court had filed the cases without a finding, the company would not reemploy them until they had proved themselves innocent.

He said Mr. Becker felt that the four should be re-employed and threatened the management with sworn complaints to the national board unless it complied with his demands. Mr. Reed said he told Mr. Becker the management would engage in no such "horse trading."

Proposed Changes In State Trucking Laws Are Studied

Those big trucks that roar through the state are again the hub of Massachusetts legal and insurance controversy.

While a special legislative commission studies the Massachusetts trucking law relative to making it conform to federal regulations, the insurance companies of the state are attempting to change the basis for establishing truck compulsory insurance rates.

Main points of difference in the state and federal laws, it was indicated at the registrar's office, are the definitions of contract carriers and common carriers and the safety provisions. Much of the legislative commission's study will center around the definitions of contract and common carriers which in Massachusetts are said to be very indefinite, whereas in federal law the division is very definite.

In the sections governing safety,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Waste Basket Aids Legislative Speed

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Aug. 7

More than 40 bills today were scheduled for the waste basket as New Hampshire legislative leaders begin clearing decks for possible adjournment next week.

Exactly 52 bills remain in committees according to a summary issued by the house clerk. Included is a proposal for a personal income tax, said by some leaders to be needed to balance the budget.

New Hampshire Legislature's Long Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Many thoughtful people in New Hampshire wish the Legislature would adjourn and go home before it does anything it will be sorry for. It is the same thing some wish of the Congress at Washington, and it is being wished in New Hampshire for the same reason.

It is the only Legislature sitting in New England. It has been in session for 30 consecutive weeks, which is too long. It is no longer humanly possible for its members to dispassionately judge sentiment or to apply any of the normal tests to the validity of specific bills.

Practically every one of the 442 members of the joint Houses is weary, completely disenchanted, and on a hair trigger at such a time of year to be about some other and more personal business. As a man said a day or two ago, watching now from sidelines as remote from the State House as his upstate farm, but with eyes of wisdom gained by experience of his own in the Legislature, "If that isn't a good time to lock up and go home, then I don't know what is."

Bill Hastily Drawn

The enactment of the proposed income tax into New Hampshire law in these sunset days of the legislative term might easily turn into one of the things that would eventually give the people something to be sorry for. Some say that, as a bill, the proposal is not only far to impulsive—it was only submitted in mid-July—but also incompletely thought through, and wholly unlikely to live up to the high fiscal hopes entertained for it. It is believed that if the bill passes this year, it may well be transformed into the opening wedge to further hastily drawn legislation in later sessions.

It is true that in New Hampshire

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

By John L. Blackman Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 7—Henry L. Estabrook is going to be very glad when the New Hampshire Legislature finally adjourns.

Mr. Estabrook is a grocer with a store at Alstead, to which summer colonists have been flocking in recent weeks.

But the Legislature has very much interfered with the conduct of his business, for Mr. Estabrook is a member of the Legislature, which has been in session since January 7.

With his usual run of business tripled by the vacation rush, Mr. Estabrook, whose ancestor, Nathaniel S. Prentiss, preceded him in an earlier New Hampshire legislature, has had to attend the present session of record-breaking length, now nearing the end of its seventh month.

"I can only come to Concord one or two days a week now," he said. "I ought not to be here at all."

Typical Case

The case of Mr. Estabrook is typical of most of the 442 members of the General Court—said to be the largest state legislature in the country—who this week are putting aside personal business for the 30th successive week in order to wind up its affairs. It is the only state legislature still sitting in New England.

Representative Joseph A. Seymour is another who will be glad when Speaker Oren V. Henderson lets his gavel fall for the last time. Mr. Seymour is proprietor of a hotel and tourist cabins at Twin Mountain.

"I'll certainly be happy when it's over," he said.

In the smaller Senate chamber, which adjoins the House, the 24 members—mostly business and professional men—hope they won't have to sit there until Labor Day. In common with other legislative leaders, they seek to adjourn late next week.

Service Entails Sacrifice

An estimate of the personal sacrifice necessary for such public activity was given by Dr. Anson C. Alexander, president of the Senate and Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

"This session will cost me $2000, due to inability to give full time to my practice," he said. "I can only serve in the Senate, because I happen to live near Concord and can turn the chair over to a temporary presiding officer when necessary."

Presiding officers of the Legisla-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Over $200,000 Taxes Owed By Race Tracks

Wonderland and Suffolk Downs Seek Reduction in Amount

Profitable Ventures

Dog Track Cleared Overhead in First Meet, Collector Says

Owners of horse and dog race tracks at Revere and Boston, who more than once have held themselves up as public benefactors, have not benefited the public this year to the extent of paying their sizeable real estate taxes to the two cities.

Tax collectors of the two cities disclosed this week that more than $200,000 in taxes is owed together by Wonderland Gardens, Inc., owners of a dog track at Revere, and the Eastern Racing Association, Inc., owners of a horse track at Suffolk Downs. About half is owed to each city.

The amount due the city of Boston by owners of Suffolk Downs for the two years totals $110,000, according to City Collector John F. Doherty. Mr. Doherty declared today repeated attempts to get action from the owners has always been met with the reply, "We will look into the situation."

With $100,000 apiece, each city could build a new swimming pool or playground for children or an addition to a public school. Instead, the money is listed as "accounts receivable" while the track owners who have made substantial profits in the past two years, seek to have the taxes abated.

Taxes for 1936 and 1937

The amount owed for 1936 and 1937 by the dog track to both cities is $42,000 and by the horse race track $186,035.

As far as the city of Boston is concerned, unless these taxes are paid by the first of next year, Suffolk Downs will be advertised for sale as tax delinquent property, Mr. Doherty said. The collector pointed out, however, that because of the involved procedure entailed in selling the land, it would be about four years before the city would realize on its back taxes.

"The Wonderland dog track is so profitable they cleared their overhead in their first meet," said Laurence J. Gillis, city collector of Revere, "yet they do not pay their taxes.

"The question is important to taxpayers, because if the track owners don't pay the money, other taxpayers will have to bear the burden to meet city expenses.

"We have assessed the dog track at approximately $600,000, or considerably less than the $1,000,000 valuation they have placed on it themselves, yet they want to pay taxes only on a $200,000 valuation.

Would Receive Refund

"Meanwhile, there is no reason why they shouldn't pay the money to the city. Even if they should win their fight to have the amount reduced, the excess then would be refunded to them by the city with 6 per cent interest."

The Wonderland track has paid the city of Revere only $8000 of $25,000 due in 1936 and none of the same tax due in 1937, he said. The horse track at Suffolk Downs, which is partly in Revere and partly in Boston, owes Revere $32,550 for each of the two years.

400 Yachts Join In 'Race Week' At Marblehead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 7—Yachtsmen's "week of all weeks," Marblehead Race Week, was officially opened by the Eastern Yacht Club today when a maritime parade of white canvas swept away from the sable-tinted lichened ledges of rocks that marks this seaport in a procession that broke only as the respective classes—40 in all and numbering close to 400 yachts—departed for their various courses.

Where once their pioneering ancestors ruled the waves with the lofty clipper ships, today yachting's devotees match wits with each other in a marine battle over the flying scuds of wind-smacked Marblehead waters while thousands of spectators view one of the greatest yachting spectacles from the promontory of the lighthouse beacon on the Neck or the grassy slopes of Fort Sewell on the mainland. Others are found tuning up their binoculars on favorites from the rolling decks of their swanky cruisers.

Racing yachts from the mouth of the Merrimac to the innermost parts of spacious Narragansett Bay have gathered here for New England's premier summer sports festival. Honored by distinguished yachting names, Marblehead's sailing drama today has risen from the diminutive week-end meeting of the Corinthian Yacht Club back in the days of 1889 to a week's regatta sponsored by four yacht clubs.

Three Other Clubs

Added to the Corinthian Yacht Club are three other organizations whose records run well back into the nineteenth century. Boston Yacht Club, oldest yacht club in New England and third oldest in this country, holds the ocean race to the Boston lightship tomorrow and on Wed-

Continued on Sports Page Page 7, Col 3

Starting times of races and program of Race Week events: Sports Page.

Steamship Lines Take Steps To Boost Port of Boston

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston's reputation as a port is spreading through the country.

And loyal steamship companies are paying money "to tell the world" about Boston.

Front cover of the weekly San Francisco Shipping Register, paid for by the American Hawaiian Company, features the port of Boston, cites points of historical interest and tells in picture and story about John N. Levins, district manager of their line at Boston.

High lights of the Chronology: "John N. Levins, native of Boston—ehtered transportation field in Boston as a boy of 16 on Boston docks of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.—was twice a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from South Boston—has had 33 years' experience in steamer, rail and industrial activity—was superintendent of transportation during construction of the Army Base at Boston in 1918—joined American Hawaiian Line in 1920 and was, successively, rate clerk, booking agent, assistant general freight agent at Pittsburgh, general freight agent at New York and on Jan. 1, 1929, became district manager at Boston."

Domestic Commerce Up

Much is heard about the foreign commerce of the Port of Boston and the boom it is now enjoying. Less is heard about domestic commerce. But army engineers from their office on the thirteenth floor of the Custom House keep an eye on all phases of water commerce. During the first seven months of this year, ending July 31, 3147 vessels arrived at Boston from domestic ports, a gain of 74 over the similar period a year ago, the engineers say. Sailings jumped from 3064 in that period of 1936 to 3208 in 1937.

Mexico Lifts Film Ban

Tourists and travelers who found Mexican law required that all photographs taken in that country must be developed and officially approved in Mexico before they could be taken out of the country, are informed today through the Panama Pacific Line that such restrictions have been removed.

Cameras are no longer looked upon with suspicion in Mexico, and the Government of that country, according to officials of the steamship line, states that all Mexican authorities dealing with tourists not only shall refrain from interfering with their use of cameras, but shall "encourage travelers to take pictures of any scenes, even if unpleasant, showing Mexican life, in order that actual living conditions in Mexico may be shown and the uplifting efforts of the Government be better appreciated."

Venezuelan Port Opened

Opportunity is knocking at the door of the Port of Boston.

Plans are being made by the Venesuelan Government to open the port of La Guaya to cargo and passenger business from Boston and the Maritime Provinces.

Christiano Vincentini of Caracas, banker and former receiver-general of Venezuela, recently in Boston, envisioned a substantial business between that country and Boston, especially in the transportation of coffee to the Boston market.

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Electric Steering Gear

Radical changes in the fishing fleet of Boston, particularly trawlers, have brought shower baths to fishermen, new refrigeration methods, modern improvements of nearly all kinds.

Now comes the electric steering gear, a departure from the age-old hand wheel that for many years was on the open deck, manipulated by hardy men of the sea in oilskins and sou'westers, who stood their "trick" in the toughest gale, most biting cold or hottest sun.

One of the first trawlers to be equipped with electric steering gear is the new Jeanne d'Arc, to be launched at Bath, Maine, Aug. 21, for the F. J. O'Hara Trawling Company of Boston. The new 137 foot trawler, with capacity for 350,000 pounds of fish, is the latest in ultra-modern fishing vessels.

Jobless Benefits Touch 1200 Vermont Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 7—More than $800,000 has been collected from employers doing business in the state by the Unemployment Insurance Commission in the first seven months of operation, according to Sterry R. Waterman, chairman. The amount, he says, will be swelled to $1,500,000 by January 1. The commission anticipates that from 1938 through 1940 the collections will total $1,500,000 annually.

There are 1200 employers in the state coming within the scope of the unemployment insurance act, and there are approximately 52,000 persons employed who will be eligible to receive insurance payments after Jan. 1, 1938. Altogether, according to Social Security Board figures, there are approximately 7000 Vermont employing units in the non-exempt types of business. These employ about 62,000 persons. There are only 52,000 persons, however, who work for employing units subject to, or which have voluntarily subscribed to, the provision of the Vermont Unemployment Insurance Act.

Governor's Day Aug. 15

Governor's Day at the Vermont National Guard camp at Fort Ethan Allen will be Sunday, Aug. 15, according to an announcement made by Adj. Gen. Herbert T. Johnson. Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills of Bennington will represent Gov. George D. Aiken on that occasion because the state's chief executive is scheduled to attend the dedication of the Vermont Colonial Shrine in Bennington on the same day.

Sheriffs' Outing Aug. 8

The Vermont Sheriffs' Association will hold its annual outing tomorrow at the Cascades in Danby. Every county sheriff's department is expected to send a large delegation. Sheriff James Finn of St. Albans, Franklin county, is president of the association.

The Week in Vermont

Rifle Team to Ohio

Vermont will again send a rifle team to Camp Perry, Ohio, to compete in the national matches to be held there between Aug. 22 and Sept. 11. The Vermont National Guard team will include Maj. William G. Barrett of Montpelier, captain; Capt.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy, probably local showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate northerly to easterly winds, becoming variable Sunday. (Locally, light easterly winds today will retard rising temperature.)

All New England States—Partly cloudy, probably local showers tonight and Sunday. Not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook—Gentle to moderate northeast and east wind over the south portion and moderate north and west wind tonight diminishing and becoming variable on Sunday over the north portion, weather somewhat overcast probably with showers over the central and north portions tonight and Sunday.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday—North and Middle Atlantic States: Scattered local showers Tuesday or Wednesday and again latter part of week. Temperature mostly above normal.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	91	Minneapolis	70	94
Bermuda	84	86	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	72	88	New York	74	88
Denver	66	90	Norfolk	76	88
Helena	60	84	Philadelphia	74	92
Jacksonville	80	92	St. Louis	74	90
Los Angeles	62	80	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	86	90	Washington	76	90

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 7, 1937.
B—Maximum Aug. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:53 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Sunday, 1:22 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Monday, 1:49 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles tonight at 8:36 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday at 8:26 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Fine Arts—
Robert Donat, in "39 Steps," 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. Also, "Legend," technicolor Balinese romance. 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Memorial—

"The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 6:35, 10:45. Also, "Love in a Bungalow," 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 5:00, 8:30.

Boston—
"Reported Missing," co-starring William Gargan and Jean Rogers. 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:30, 7:55, 10:30. Also "Armored Car," with Robert Wilcox, Judith Barrett, Cesar Romeo and Irving Pichel. 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—
"Beloved Enemy," with Brian Aherne and Merle Oberon. 10:27 a. m., 1:37, 5:02, 8:16. Also "Naughty Marietta," with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 9:40, 11:55 a. m., 3:31, 6:31, 10:05.

University—
Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern in "There Goes My Girl." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Make Way for Tomorrow," with Victor Moore and Beulah Bondi. 1:45, 4:50, 8:04.

Uptown—
"Another Dawn," starring Kay Francis, Ian Hunter and Errol Flynn. 3, 4:50, 7:30, 10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin. 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:50.

Radio Programs
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Fenway and Paramount—
"Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:28, 3:35, 6:39, 9:30. Also "Dance, Charley, Dance," with Glenda Farrell, Allen Jenkins and Colletta Lyons. Fenway: 2:30, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 11:18 a. m., 3:15, 6:30, 8:20.

Modern—
"The Singing Marine," with Dick Powell and Doris Weston. 9, 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Robert Montgomery and Marian Davies. 10:45, 1:55, 5:05, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring the Ritz Bros., Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: "Moonlight Capers," also the Shanghai Wing Troops and the Swing-o-Fators.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

State and Orpheum—
"They Gave Him a Gun," featuring Spencer Tracy, Gladys George and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:10. Also, "Thunder in the City," with Edward G. Robinson and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Casino Cameo—
"Elephant Boy," starring Sabu. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin and Leah Ray. 4, 7:05, 10:15.

South Station Theater—
"Climbing the Himalayas," "Royal Steeds," Tschaikowsky's "Italian Caprice," "Little Maestro," "Jacky Benny," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tomorrow

Music

Fisher Memorial Hall—
Concert by the Pro Arte String Quartet, Karl Geiringer, cellist; Henry Kramer and Stanley Benson, violinists; and Harry A. Wellcome, viola. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8 p. m.

Concert to Come

Sanders Theater—
Final concert in the Federal Music Project series. Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" presented by the State Symphony Orchestra and the State Chorus under the direction of Alexander Thiede. Harvard University, Cambridge, Aug. 12. 8 p. m.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Along with at least 2000 others, we saw a perfectly grand fashion show last Wednesday night, at the Statler, in conjunction with Boston "market week" . . . under the sponsorship of the Boston Wholesale Garment Association.

All of which means that everything we saw, not only in the show but in the hundred exhibits we'd looked in on during the previous two days, was Boston made. And until then we really hadn't realized the importance of Boston's ready-to-wear market throughout the country. It seems that its output is substantial and, although it first won its reputation in the quality skirt and blouse line, it now goes in for sportswear, furs, knit wear, ski wear, underwear, negligee and cotton dress lines as well. Which just about covers everything.

We were more than pleased to note the absence of too many folderols on the fall and winter things. Rather there was a marked tendency to lean in the opposite direction, with the result that the frocks are smartly plain. Particular attention has been given the matter of collars on both the sports and dressier types; and they are decidedly neat in appearance. Jerseys have been handled in such a manner that they are unusually sleek . . . not a bit bulky even at the neckline where a jersey collar is sometimes inclined to look too heavy for the dress.

As usual there were many new colors shown . . . among them currant red, cinnamon bark, nicotine brown, winter rose, and a soft grayish blue that goes under the name of stone blue. Skirts seem to be very short; that is at least 14 if not 15 inches from the ground, regardless of whether they are the straight silhouette models or those with a tendency to flare. And there were a lot of vivid colored velvet evening gowns shown, as well as many black net frocks, completely embroidered with glittering black sequins.

The majority of the cotton housedresses modeled were made with plenty of fullness in the skirt. Not the voluminous flare that you'd find in housecoats, but just enough fullness to allow you to get down and scrub the kitchen floor without having your knees go through the dress; or have a lot of seams start splitting!

And whether or not you've seen it, or are willing to accept it; there seems to be a suggestion of a new silhouette in many of the new dresses. In fact, the waistline seems to be creeping down a bit, along with the shorter skirt and higher bosom. For that matter there are some frocks that hide the waistline completely. That is, there's no belt to identify that point, though it would be hard to hide a nice small waistline if the whole dress from neckline to hips had been shirred and fitted as beautifully as most of these Boston-Mades were. Best of all, our better shops in town appreciate our "home talent," and you'll find most of the numbers around.

Jersey Turban Provides Happy Medium in Hats

As a relief from the half hats or any form of hat that isn't a whole hat, we offer you an acetate jersey turban . . . from R. H. Stearns. Here's a neat little number that'll blend in right now very nicely. Particularly when you want a hat that isn't too sportslike, or too dressy. This strikes a happy medium. For only $1.95. Black, brown or navy blue. Rather Indian Rajah-like . . . with its swathed, off-the-face style.—**Janet Treat**

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Five Liners Due To Reach Boston During Week-End

Week-End Sailings

Cool ocean breezes which attract capacity passenger lists on single-day cruises and week-end coastwise trips, apparently beckon also to New Englanders with a desire to visit Europe. The peak of eastward sailings is over for the year, but still large lists continue to leave.

Five deep-water passenger liners, in addition to coastwise passenger steamers and the usual run of freighters from all parts of the world make up the roster of the marine parade consisting of 34 boats at the port of Boston this week-end. Two big liners leave for the British Isles and one arrives from there today. Another comes in tomorrow and the rear-guard of the procession arrives Monday.

First of the deep-water fleet arriving is the Cameronia of the Anchor Line, which docked this morning to embark 168 pasengers for Cobh, Dublin and Glasgow, sailing this afternoon. Associate Justice Walter L. Collins of the Massachusetts Superior Court and Wilbert J. Smith of Boston sail for an extensive tour of the British Isles.

At 9 p. m. tonight the Cunard-White Star liner Samaria is to cast off from East Boston with 237 passengers from this port for Greenock, Dublin and Liverpool. On the passenger list of the Samaria is Miss Kathleen Berry of Northampton, recent graduate of Smith College and now assistant editor of the Smith College Alumni Quarterly, who is going abroad with an aunt for an extensive visit. Also listed to sail is Prof. Henry T. Fowler of Providence.

While the passengers are embarking on the Samaria the United States Lines' American Shipper arrives from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast, to land 15 out of 90 passengers and a sizeable cargo, before continuing to New York.

The only big liner due Sunday is the Transylvania of the Anchor Line, coming from Glasgow, Dublin and Cobh with 98 pasasngers for Boston and 375 for New York. She docks at 10:30 a. m. Final arrival of the week-end is the Cunard White Star liner Scythia from Liverpool, Dublin and Galway, with 263 passengers for Boston and 494 for New York, due Monday morning.

That Sea Serpent Again!

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 7—A 100-foot sea serpent, holding its head about 10 feet out of the water, was sighted about two miles off this island this morning by Charles Manville, widely known Nantucket resident, and his son Charles—so they reported on returning from a sailing trip. Although fishermen conceded that Mr. Manville is not a recognized tall story expert, they expressed a desire "to be shown" before giving full credence to the story.

Labor Federation Launches Drive on Bay State C. I. O.; Gatelee Renamed President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 7 — The anti-C. I. O. force within the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor were today ready to begin strong campaigning against the C. I. O., following yesterday's re-election of John F. Gatelee of Springfield as president for a fourth term.

The election was the final action of the 52nd annual federation convention which closed here last night. The election contest between Mr. Gatelee and E. A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Boston Building Trades Council, was based partly upon the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. issue, Mr. Gatelee being in favor of strong opposition to the C. I. O. and Mr. Johnson favoring a unity conference. The vote was 261 to 70 in Mr. Gatelee's favor.

Unions Desert C. I. O.

One of the first instances of A. F. of L.-C. I. O. struggle is expected to come in central Massachusetts where, at Fisherville, the A. F. of L. has granted two new federal charters to a textile workers' union and a loom fixers' union which broke away from the C. I. O. and returned to the A. F. of L. fold.

Representatives of the returning unions expect numerous C. I. O. textile groups will follow their lead and return to the A. F. of L. because of their dissatisfaction with C. I. O. policies. These unions, it is charged, were forced into the C. I. O. when the United Textile Workers organization deserted the A. F. of L. when the U. T. W. executive council voted for the move.

Aim of Textile Drive

The A. F. of L. textile drive has as its purpose the wresting from the C. I. O. of every worker the latter has organized, including newly organized workers as well as those taken from the A. F. of L., convention leaders declared.

Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer of the A. F. of L., has already announced New Bedford and other New England cities would be centers of the textile organization drive.

Other election contests decided yesterday established a new executive council of 11 members, made up of the president, the secretary-treasurer and the nine vice-presidents.

Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer, had no contest for re-election, his nomination being unanimous, a tribute to his work in the office since 1930.

Haverhill Strikers Lower Demands For Pay Increase

Striking leather workers at four Haverhill factories voted today to modify their demands upon employers who had threatened to move their shops out of the state.

The workers, members of the Counter Workers Union of the Committee for Industrial Organization, reduced their demands for a wage increase from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

Negotiations then were resumed under direction of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in the hope that an agreement might be reached.

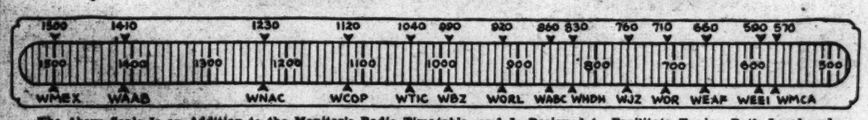
Ineligible Votes Charged To C.I.O. in Shoe Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, Aug. 7—Counsel for the Lewiston-Auburn Protective Association sought today to show at a National Labor Relations Board hearing that the Committee for Industrial Organization had profited by the votes of ineligible persons at a recent uncontested, collective bargaining election among shoe employees here.

Witnesses testified they saw ineligible persons go into the polls, but admitted under cross-examination they did not see them vote. Another witness said a C. I. O. sympathizer told her it was "a cinch" to vote—

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
4:00 P. Dailey's Orch...	Little Show; orchestra	Sports reports; music...	Sport reports; records..	Sport reports
5:15 P. Dailey's Orch...	and soloists	Sports reports; music...	Sport reports; records..	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour..	Herman Middleman's Or.	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records..	Junior Variety Show
5:45 The Boston Hour..	Studio musicale	garten; sketch	Sport reports; records..	Junior Variety Show
6:00 News; sport review	News: Little Show	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:25 Ben Feld's Orch.	N. Shilkret's Orchestra	Sports reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; Sports Col.	News: "Whither Mu-	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Yesterday's music..	sic?"; talk; orchestra	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Message of Israel:	"El Chico": Spanish	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	speaker; organ	revue; orchestra	Happy Felton's Orch	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 "The Bases of Fi-	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch	Vocal recital
7:45 nancé Literature"	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	J. Messner's Orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Saturday Night	Home Towners: music	Meredith Willson and	Isham Jones's Orch	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 Swing Club	Nola Day, songs; orch	his orchestra	Isham Jones's Orch	"Organesque"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.,	Goldman Band	Robin Hood Dell Con-	Music of the Stars:	D. Brissette's Orchestra
8:45 sketch; soloists	Goldman Band	cert: symphony orches-	soloists; orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	tra, Jose Iturbi, con-	"Louisiana Hayride":	All-Star baseball dinner
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	ductor, Philadelphia	comedy and music	speakers
9:30 "Hollywood Show-	vocal groups; Hoosier	Network speakers	"Bostasy": Frederick	Herb's Orchestra
9:45 case": musical	Hot Shots	Network speakers	Stark's Orchestra	Herb's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Cincinnati Summer	NBC, Jamboree: Sylvia	Mexican orchestra	D. Brissette's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; male	Opera Association in	Clark, monologist; im-	Movie comment	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:30 trio; guest soloist:	Leoncavallo's "Pagli-	personator; soloists; or-	Grant Park concert	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	acci"; orchestra	chestra	Grant Park concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Nye Mayhew's Orch	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Phil Napoleon's Or.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	E. Madriguera's Orch	W. Bryant's Orchestra
11:45 Phil Napoleon's Or.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	E. Madriguera's Orch	"Day's End"; organ

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air..	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob," children's	Sunday Serenade	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air..	Russian Melodies	variety program	Sunday Serenade	"Barnacle Bill"
10:30 Continental music	Wahlberg Brown string	Blaisdell woodwind en-	Tremont Temple Bap-	Talk; gospel songs
10:45 "Romany Trail"	ensemble	semble recital	tist Church Service	Harpers Varieties
11:00 Morning worship at	News; vocal recital	Talk; piano duo	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harpers Varieties
11:15 St. Paul's Cathedral	Noon Journal	"Bravest of the Brave";	tist Church Service	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Morning worship at	Green Brothers novelty	children's sketch	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 St. Paul's Cathedral	orchestra	"Symphonietta"	tist Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 St. Paul's Cathedral	Southernaires; quartet	Clotilda Zapala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 Sentimental music	Southernaires; quartet	prano; organist	"Three Quarter Time"	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City string quar-	"Serenade" popular	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 and organ	tet; soloists	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 News report: Sun-	Radio City string quar-	Question Box: talk	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:15 day Musicale	tet; soloists	Question Box: talk	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Chinese speaker	"Our Neighbors": home	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Poet's Gold	interviews	song dramatization	soloist; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 St. Louis Serenade	Magic Key: from Bos-	Sunday Drivers: variety	Key Men: quartet	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 St. Louis Serenade	ton: Tex O'Rourke	show	Sally Jo Nelson	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Living Dramas"	Gladys Swarthout; J.	"Thatcher Colt": dra-	Johnny Hauser's Orch	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 "Living Dramas"	Sanroma; orch.	matic sketch	Johnny Hauser's Orch	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Everybody's Music:	Noble Cain's a capella	Chautauqua Symphony	"Martha and Hal":	Classical Album
3:15 Columbia Symphony Orch., Howard Barlow, cond.	choir recital	Concert: soloists; orch.	songs and patter	Classical Album
3:30	Network program	Chautauqua Symphony	Will McCune's Orchestra	Irish Minstrels
3:45	Chuchu Martinez	Concert: soloists; orch.	Will McCune's Orchestra	Vivian Byars, songs
4:00 Hagen spelling bee	Sunday Vespers: talk;	Romance Melodies	Radioland Orchestra and	Choral society
4:15 Hagen spelling bee	mixed quartet	"Musical Roundup"	soloists	Moody Institute
4:30 Hagen spelling bee	"Senator Fishface and	"The World Is Yours":	Alpine orchestra	"Dream Time": music
4:45 Hagen spelling bee	Prof. Figgsbottle"	Smithsonian sketch	Alpine orchestra	Pianologues; talk
5:00 Swing Your Partner	"There Was a Woman":	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Emerson Gill's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:15 WEEI news	drama and music	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Emerson Gill's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45 his orch.; soloists	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Norma Dolin, piano	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00 Phil Harris's Orch.	Bill Williams, talk	Marimba Melodies	The Cosmopolitans	Intercity Express
6:15 Phil Harris's Orch.	Canadian Guards Band	"Supper Dance"	Reports and comment	Intercity Express
6:30 The Chicagoans	Ernest Gill's Concert	News Service	"Fun in Swingtime":	Dramatic program
6:45 The Chicagoans	Edw. Hall, comment	Reports and comment	Tim and Irene; orch.	Dramatic program
7:00 Columbia W'rksh'p:	Codoloan and his Violin	Jane Froman; Don Ross;	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Last Citation"	Codolban and his Violin	comedy trio; orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Dramateers"
7:30 Summer Stars: com-	Werner Janssen's Orch.;	Fireside Recital: vocal.	"Dancing Moods": so-	Studio reports
7:45 edy; soloist; orch	guest soloists	Popular vocalists	loist; pop. orchestra	Talk: vocalist
8:00 Milton Berle; Wen-	Ina Claire and Osgood	W. C. Fields: Dorothy	Isham Jones's Orch	"Roving Reporter"
8:15 dell Hall; orch	Perkins in Lonsdale's	Lamour; sketch; Don	Isham Jones's Orch	Arthur Stewart, songs
8:30 Jimmie Wallington;	"The Last of Mrs.	Ameche; Edgar Bergen;	"Hi There, Audience":	Olympian Orchestra
8:45 soloists; orchestra	Cheyney"	Nelson Eddy; orchestra	Ray Perkins; soloists	Olympian Orchestra
9:00 Universal Rhythm:	Shep Fields's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-Go-	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
9:15 Frank Crumit;	Bob Hope; soloist	Round: soloists; orch	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
9:30 Richard Bonelli;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	WOR Presents: Sylvia	Popular songs; orchestra
9:45 Rex Chandler's Or.	Choir Symphonette	miliar Music	Froos; orchestra	Organ recital
10:00 Lewisohn Stadium	National Music Camp	Sunday Party: James	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:15 Concert: / Willem	band and orchestra	Melton; soloists; Tom	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:30 van Hoogstraten,	concert from Inter-	Howard; Henry Fonda;	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
10:45 cond.; speaker	lochen, Mich.	Wyn Murray; orchestra	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; music	Studio reports; news	News Service	"Rhythm and Romance"	New England news
11:15 Phil Napoleon's Or.	Paul Sabin's Orch.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Speedway Thrills"
11:30 Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varzas's Orch	Music; Molinas's Orch.	Andy Iona's Orchestra	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra
11:45 Jay Freeman's Or	Eddie Varzas's Orch	Carlos Molinas's Orch	Andy Iona's Orchestra	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	"Morning Carnival"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	quartet; orchestra	"Household talk	"Morning Carnival"	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	As You Like it	Walter Kidder, baritone	"Morning Carnival"	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Melody Sweethearts"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organ	Talk for women
10:30 Louise & the Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping News	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
10:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Walter Cuffe, tenor
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vice and Sade"	How to Be Charming	News Service	The Gift Shop
11:45 Real Life Stories	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Manhatters; orchestra	Organ recital	New England in News
12:00 Swinging the Blues	News; Noonday Show:	Garden talk; organ	"Wake Up and Live"	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orchestra	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Wake Up and Live"	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music, weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interviews	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Pete and Joe, skit	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	String quartet	Organ recital	Chamberlain Brown;
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: talks,	"The Hemingways"	Piano soloist	guest soloists
2:00 Woman's Eyes	soloist; Homesteaders'	"Musical Roundup"	Coast Guard Band	Paul Joyce, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Coast Guard Band	Charity news
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	Piano and guitar	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Three Cheers: vocal	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 Col. Jack Major's	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Organ Melodies
3:15 Variety Show	Network speaker	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Pop concert; orch.	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Pop concert; orch.	"Let's Talk It Over"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Club Matinee; soloists;	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:15 The Dictators	orchestra	"Personal Column"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:30 "Play Days"; va-	Club Matinee; soloists;	Summertime music	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:45 riety show	popular orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00 Clyde Barrie, songs	Talk from Paris	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:15 Ann Leaf, organ	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Old Timers' Night	orchestra; soloists	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; studio music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Ella Logan, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	Hugh Barrett's Orch.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Network vocalists	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: talks	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	20th Century Serenade	Popular songs
7:45 Boake Carter	John Merrick, songs	Campbell's Royalists	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or	"Good-Time Society";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Jazz Nocturne: narrator;	Message to Motorists
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloists	soloists; orchestra	"Organesque"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	Robin Hood Dell con-	Wallenstein Orchestra;	Let's Visit; home inter-	Jack Brown's Orchestra
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	cert: symphony orches-	mixed chorus	views	Herb's Orchestra
9:00 Shakespeare Cycle:	tra, Jose Iturbi, con-	"Tibbet McGee and	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:15 "King Lear," with	ductor	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:30 Thomas Mitchell,	Eugene O'Neill Cycle:	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Symphonic Strings:	Amateur Hour
9:45 Margo; others	"The Fountain," with	orchestra; soloists	Wallenstein's Orch	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Or	Ian Keith and Fran-	Lullaby Lady: quartet;	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Or	cesca Braning	soloists; orchestra	mon Michaux	"Melodic Tones"
10:30 "Your Neck of the	Nat Forum: talk, Rep.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody":	Girls' trio
10:45 Woods"; songs; or.	Mary Norton, N. J.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocalist; Henry Weber's	Jack Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Sport reports
11:15 Ossie Nelson's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Seger Ellis's Orchestra
11:30 Emerson Gill's Or.	"Slumber Hour"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orchestra
11:45 Emerson Gill's Or.	Eddie Varzas's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orchestra

What's Going On in the Arts

More New Plays Offered By Summer Theaters

At least two plays new to the boards anywhere will be offered at New England summer theaters next week, at Skowhegan, Maine, and at Kennebunkport, Maine. Special interest for playgoers of long memories attaches to the appearance of Nance O'Neil, actress of tragic parts, at Ogunquit. Announcements at hand run as with Monday openings unless otherwise noted:

Skowhegan, Maine—The Lakewood Theater offers "Rene," a new play by John Haggart, author of "Mackerel Skikes." "Reno" has Nevada hotel and ranch life as background and is tinged with satire. The Strawbridge-Parnova ballet will perform on the afternoon of Aug. 11.

Kennebunkport, Maine—The Garrick Players, starting Tuesday, offer "Catch a Comet by Its Tail," by David O. Woodbury. This comedy has the summer theaters themselves as its topic.

Kennebunkport, Maine — Nance O'Neil is to appear at the Ogunquit Playhouse in the leading role of "Criminal at Large," a mystery play by Edgar Wallace, with Morgan Farley supporting.

Brattleboro, Vt.—At the Brattleboro Theater, starting Aug. 10, Chekhov's "The Sea Gull."

Whitefield, N. H.—The Forty Niners present "The Whiteheaded Boy," by Lennox Robinson.

Peterborough, N. H.—Starting Aug. 10 the Peterborough Players offer Goldsmith's old English comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer."

Burlington, Vt.—Mabel Taliaferro in "Mrs. Moonlight" at the Green Mountain Playhouse.

Boothbay, Maine—Aug. 12-14 at the Boothbay Playhouse, "The Torchbearers," farce about little theater players.

Keene, N. H.—Keene Summer Theater, Aug. 10-14, offers "Shavings," rural comedy.

Dennis, Mass.—"Western Union, Please," comedy by Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich, with Percy Kilbride and Evelyn Varden in the leads.

Cohasset, Mass.—Blanche Sweet and Raymond Hackett of stage and screen, have the leads in "Storm Over Patsy," an Irish comedy.

Newport, R. I.—The Newport Casino starting Aug. 10 offers Tonio Stewart in "Autumn Crocus," with Doris Dalton in the cast.

Harrison, Me.—The Deertrees Theater on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday offers "There's Always Juliet"; Wednesday and Saturday, "The Prodigal Son"; Friday matinee, "Officer 666."

New London, N. H.—The New London Players, Aug. 12-14, present "The Family Upstairs," domestic comedy.

Marshfield, Mass.—Aug. 11-14 the Marshfield Hills Theater presents "The Bishop Misbehaves," English mystery farce.

Centerville, Mass.—The Mary Young Theater revives "Believe Me, Xantippe," farce.

Rye, N. H.—The Farragut Players starting Aug. 10 appear in "Tonight at 8:30," by Noel Coward.

Weston, Vt.—Aug. 13-15 at the Weston Playhouse, "Tom Sawyer," Paul Kester's dramatization of Mark Twain's story.

Chatham Mass.—At the William Eden Theater, "The Second Man."

Stony Creek, Conn.—"Tomorrow and Tomorrow," by Philip Barry, at the Stony Creek Theater.

Holyoke, Mass.—Aug. 11-4, "The Goose Hangs High" at the Mt. Park Casino.

Salem, Mass.—At the Empire Theater, the Federal Theater company in "The Night of Jan. 16."

Tamworth, N. H.—On Monday and Saturday evenings at their home theater the Barnstormers will present "Tonight at 8:30," by Noel Coward, carrying the performance to Conway Tuesdays and Wednesday, Poland Springs Thursday and Wolfeboro Friday.

Go-Getters and Gun-Toters

It's the actors that have the best of it in both films at the State and Orpheum. Spencer Tracy, who deservedly rates high in Hollywood these days, carries off the honors in "The Gave Him a Gun," with Franchot Tone and Gladys George finishing second and third, and with W. S. Dyke Jr., as director, doing more for the story than the scenario writers. "Thunder in the City," which was made in England, has such agreeable craftsmen as Constance Collier, Nigel Bruce and Ralph Richardson to keep Edward G. Robinson company, with an attractive newcomer, a Viennese actress by the name of Luli Deste, for leading lady.

Of the two films, "Thunder in the City" is the more imaginative. It has some amusing satirical thrusts, presumably from the pen of Robert E. Sherwood, in its story about an American go-getter who showed London how to promote a business venture but who lost in the long pull to a cautious and calculating Englishman. The Englishman, it seems, quietly bought up patent rights while the American was selling stock. The weakness of the yarn is its tendency to sentimentality and far-fetched plot developments. It has, however, a delightfully vague duke and wag-

"Reported Missing"

Since aviation is very much in the news, films about airplanes find a place on the screen. "Reported Missing," which is the latest Hollywood contribution to the topic, fills a melodramatic hour or so at the Keith-Boston. It invites its audiences to consider the case of an inventor who had perfected a navigating device and then sees one transport plane after another wrecked. That sounds ominous but the fault, it seems, is not in the device but in human machinations. Eventually they are unmasked, for in the movies inventors can also be detectives. William Gargan and Jean Rogers have the principal parts.

In "Armored Car," which is the other picture on the bill, the gangsters are at it again. This time a bank guard on an armored car loses his job when his car is forced off the road and its contents stolen. So he joins the racketeers to effect their undoing. Robert Wilcox, Judith Barrett and Cesar Romero line up on both sides of the law. It's a formula picture but the sort of thing that Hollywood does with a certain amount of skill. E. F. M.

Tax Collections Gain in Quincy

Tax Collector Ralph G. Messenger of Quincy announced today that tax collections this year up to Aug. 1 are better than any year since 1931.

Prior to advertising parcels on which taxes were outstanding, large amounts were paid at the City Hall, leaving a balance of only 11.2 per cent of the 1936 tax levy which is unpaid.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
Vermont

Springfield—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

George L. Curtis
Formerly with Cantor Furriers
ANNOUNCES
His Association With
Noobar Bashian
Fine Furs
at
42 West St., Boston, Rm. 403
HANcock 5971

W. DAVIDSON
CUSTOM FURRIER
You can depend upon us for reliable service, helpful advice and expert workmanship. If your coat needs relining, remodeling, or repairs, bring it in now.
Estimates without Obligation
175 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
HAN. 3784

DIAMONDS
There can be no finer gift than a beautiful diamond in a platinum or yellow gold setting. See the new fascinating designs.
from $100 up

E. B. Horn Co
429 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
Jewelers for 97 Years

SALE of Summer Handbags
$3.85
Still a few beautiful summer creations available at this very low price — also a special group of white shoes at sale prices.
47 Temple Place, BOSTON
THAYER McNEIL

Furniture and Rug Sections Open Wednesday Evening Until 9
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
August Sale Feature!
REX..."King of the Studio"
- The best fabric values that we found among large Eastern mills, including L. C. Chase Velmo covers.
- Choice of beautiful colors of angora velvet for frieze.
- Trimly tailored with contrasting corduroy welting.

Usually $84! $49.75
Same Fabrics as Used on Fine Furniture
Since we introduced the Rex studio couch a few years ago its reputation for quality has become so great that recently we received a request for information about it from the Pacific Coast! The Rex has earned its reputation through the quality of its furniture-type coverings and painstaking details of construction such as FLEX-O-LOC hinged action, multiple-coil innerspring unit with spring edge to keep both mattresses trim! Compressed quilted sisal pads under soft, white layer-felt upholstery assure maximum comfort! Convertible into double bed or twin beds! Green, Rust, Blue, Wine or Brown.
SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX
Mail or Phone Orders—Call HUB bard 2700 Until 10 P. M.

Bailey's Cleansers and Dyers
Pressing Is Important
Clothes look better, last longer and feel right after Bailey's careful cleansing and hand pressing.
30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN
26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

Lodge's Vote for Wages Bill Earns Him Title 'New Dealer'; Called Protectionist Move

The stand Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Massachusetts took in voting for the Black-Connery wages and hours bill recently in the United States Senate, thereby becoming one of two Republican Senators to take such a position, has attracted widespread attention among national political observers.

Only a few days ago Raymond Clapper, in his New York World-Telegram column, hailed the Lodge vote as "remarkable." Senator Lodge was the only Republican to vote against recommittal of the bill to committee and one of two Republicans to vote for the measure directly.

Mr. Clapper wrote Senator Lodge "faced his first important vote on social legislation when the wages-and-hours bill was put to a roll call. And he rose to the test like a New Dealer. In fact, he put to shame a number of Democrats who have earned their majorities simply by singing the praises of President Roosevelt."

But Mr. Clapper pointed out Senator Lodge did not desert the tradition of his conservative grandfather, the late Senator Lodge, and New England because, by the Senator's own explanation, "he did it for the New England manufacturers."

Today Walter Lippmann, in his "Today and Tomorrow" column in the Herald Tribune also commented on the action of the junior Massachusetts Senator from whom liberal Republicans are coming to expect much in the future. Mr. Lippmann wrote:

"Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, seemed somewhat startled at the charge made by several commentators that the wages bill is simply an internal tariff designed to protect the older industrial regions against the newer ones. He is described as pooh-poohing this suggestion. But his defense of the bill and of his own vote for the bill is conclusive proof that this is the precise reason why he likes the bill.

"If enforced," he says, "it will stop once and for all the flight of industry from Massachusetts to other sections where sweatshop standards prevail." What is this but the classic Republican argument for the protective tariff? Have we not been told for generations that the purpose of the tariff was to protect the American workingman against the "pauper labor" of Europe? . . .

"Mr. Lodge is entitled to his opinion. But I hope that when the elections come along we shall not see him protesting to high heaven about the regimentation, centralization, bureaucracy and meddlesomeness of the New Deal. He has forfeited his right to object to any major principle of the New Deal. . . .

"If it is right, as he says it is, to exclude Southern goods from interstate commerce in order to protect Massachusetts, then obviously, as a simple matter of justice, it is right to subsidize Southern agriculture in order to compensate for the damage.

"If the Federal Government is to fix wages in order to serve the supposed interests of Massachusetts employers, then there is no reason why it should not fix prices to serve the interests of Iowa corn farmers, or Montana copper miners or Nevada silver miners. . . .

"I am interested in Mr. Lodge because his behavior confirms the thesis which many of us have maintained for some years, namely, that the collectivism of the New Deal stems from Old Guard Republicanism and is the logical completion of the orthodox Republican philosophy. . . .

"The ablest Republican leaders know that the traditional policy of their party was bound to lead, during a condition of crisis, to the NRA, the AAA and to such measures as this wages bill. They know that if the Republicans are ever to present a real alternative to the New Deal, they must abandon the policy which reached its climax under Mr. Coolidge's encouragement of monopoly, and of Mr. Hoover's approval of the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

"But Mr. Lodge does not know that, and, judging by what happened to Mr. Landon in the last month of his campaign, the dominant Republican politicians do not know it.

"That would seem to indicate that for a truly liberal opposition to the collectivists of the New Deal, it will be necessary to look, not to the Republican Party, but to the insurgent Democrats."

C. I. O. Farm Union Hinted in Contest Over Milk Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 6—Farmers of western Massachusetts, aggravated by their difficulties in obtaining what they regard as a fair price for milk, have approached C. I. O. leaders here to discuss a Farmers' C. I. O. union as part of the Western Massachusetts Local Industrial Council.

Jacob Rod, farmer of West Becket, purporting to represent 66 farmers in Otis, West Becket, Sandisfield and Montfield, has conferred with Joseph T. Masucci, assistant regional C. I. O. director, in behalf of some alliance between farmers and workers, but both men say no definite plans for organization of the farmers has resulted.

Mr. Rod proposed creating a labor market for the farmer's milk, based on some designation of the milk furnished from farmers in a C. I. O. unit.

Underlying the Rod group's interest in some organization is the widespread dissatisfaction among farmers concerning their sale of milk to producers and dealers.

Some indication of their attitude is shown in the present drive of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board against dealers in Westfield and Chicopee accused of evading the provisions of the state law with respect to a minimum price of seven cents per quart to the farmer.

Mr. Rod and his colleagues contend that in many instances the farmer gets less than four cents per quart, deductions being made on the basis of short weight or allegedly sour milk.

New Hampshire Lawmakers

(Continued From Page 9)

—where people have been variously scorned and admired for paying no income taxes—an income tax bill has already been suggested. Indeed one was introduced in the Legislature in 1935. It was decisively defeated. A great many people opposed to the enactment of such a tax into law now take the view that if New Hampshire could get along in 1935 without an income tax, she can perfectly well do so in 1937-38.

Of the numerous groups, interests and organizations holding decisive views on the subject, the stoutest stand to date seems to have been taken by the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association.

Association Studies Tax Problem

The association has just held a meeting at which the whole vexatious subject of state taxes was examined. The association acknowledges that the present legislature faces a large deficit unless the tax on real estate is increased or some new source of revenue is found. The income tax proposal is such a "new source of revenue."

It is the sentiment of the association that, instead of setting to work to raise more money to spend, it would be far better for the legislators to set to work on a relentless program of retrenchment and economy. The stumbling block to such a procedure at the moment lies in the fact that the present legislature may have committed itself too far, with the result that some kind of tax will presumably have to be found.

Industry is the core of New Hampshire, say the manufacturers. But the proposed income tax would concentrate the tax burden on industry, they say, and the result of that would simply be that there would be less money for employers to distribute to employees as wages, with consequent injury to the farmers and merchants who depend on wages to employees for the sale of their products.

Industry in New Hampshire, the association holds, as well as elsewhere, is already paying heavy income and other taxes to the Federal Government, in addition to the real estate and stock-in-trade taxes to local and state authorities. If a 3 per cent income tax is now levied on industry, without the removal at least of the stock-in-trade burden, the effect will be, the manufacturers feel, not only to drive some present industries out of the state, but to set up a formidable barrier against new industries which are known to be considering coming into the state.

Budget Demands New Tax

Some tax experts have given it as their considered opinion that, even if the legislation is passed and the tax levied, it will fall short of producing the needed revenue by at least $300,000.

It appears true that if no income tax bill is passed at the current session, the budget can only be balanced by an increase in the real estate tax. Undesirable as this measure is, even those who are opposed to it in theory agree that the increase could be limited to approximately 5 per cent and meet the existing situation.

The Manufacturers' Association has taken the stand that, on the whole, it would be wiser to adopt this interlocutory measure for the coming two years, with the advantage of having the time until the next legislative session in which to select and adopt a really well balanced tax plan, based not only on studies made by the Governor's Economic Commission at leisure instead of under pressure, but upon possible changes which may be made in the Constitution by the coming Constitutional Convention.

Think Session Long Enough

However, the merits or demerits of the income tax bill notwithstanding, the thing that is irking people up among the hills and in the industrial towns of the state at this moment is the stubborn stick-to-itiveness of the legislature. When its members were elected, they were sent away from their constituencies with a friendly slap on the back and the admonition to "go over to Concord, save us money, and write us some good laws."

Naturally it is taken for granted that everything can't be done at once. But the sentiment now seems to be that if the legislators expect to hear the "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," from the people who sent them to Concord, the best thing for them to do is to close up shop and get home.

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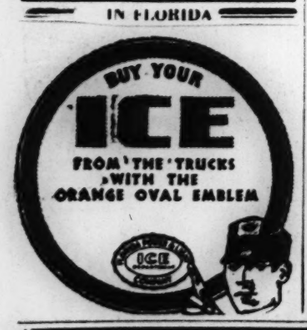

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 8

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 9

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 9

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Somerville Marks Radio Anniversary

Six years ago today the Somerville police successfully established radio contact with police cars cruising the city and became the pioneer police radio station in New England, with call letters of WPEH. Messages, which were first broadcast from a room in the home of Chief Radio Operator Harry Chetham, are now sent out from a modern station atop the headquarters building in Union Square.

According to police officials messages from the Somerville radio station have been heard in all parts of the world. Among the most distant places where people have heard police broadcasts from Somerville are London, San Francisco and on islands off the African coast.

In addition to all police cars, automobiles of the fire department and city officials are also equipped with radios.

Yachtsmen Warned Of Mine Dangers

Yachtsmen intending to spend the week end sailing about Nantucket Rhodes, Peddock's Island and Hospital Shoals were warned today to beware of mines which have been laid in those vicinities by the army.

In a special bulletin, Major-General Fox-Connor, commanding the first corps area, warned all vessels to be on the lookout for the mines, which he said, are unexplodable, but will damage ships by collision. He said that the mines will be clearly marked during the day by buoys, and at night by lights.

The mines were laid during the night and early morning by the army in connection with army-submarine operations.

New Hampshire's Long Session

(Continued From Page 9)

ture are paid $250 per session and other members $200. They also receive transportation.

Woman Member Likes It

Not all of the legislators are eager for adjournment, however. Some almost would like it to go on forever. One of these is Mrs. Mary Carey Dondero of Portsmouth, who exclaimed, "Oh, I love it! I wish it would last six months every year!"

Mrs. Dondero is the mother of four children, three of whom are grown, but she says the Legislature doesn't interfere with her home. She commutes regularly from Portsmouth, and is one of 18 women members of the House. There is also one woman senator.

When the session finally adjourns, there are going to be a lot of long-deferred vacations taken by senators and representatives. Other hard-working individuals who will have their first freedom in months will include Gov. Francis P. Murphy and members of the executive department.

On the last day of the long sitting, the legislators will celebrate with a mock session, at which the hidden acting talents of the members will shine forth. Concord hotel and restaurant proprietors, however, will express regrets; they have prospered by the extraordinary session.

Why the Long Session

The record length of the meeting is attributed variously by the members to: (1) the large number of important bills considered; (2) lack of leadership in both parties this year; (3) disputes between the Governor and the Legislature; (4) frequent failure of the Lower House to have a quorum.

While both Speaker Henderson and Dr. Alexander denied that the "town meeting" size of the House of Representatives had anything to do with the delay, other members insisted sessions always have been dragged out by the unwieldy size of the lower chamber. A mere roll call of the 418 members of that body requires 25 minutes.

Although New Hampshire is one of the smallest of the 48 states, only six having fewer inhabitants, its House of Representatves is almost as large as that of the Congress at Washington. It has a member, roughly speaking, for every 1000 of population in the State.

Under a constitutional provision, every town of 600 residents is entitled to a member in the House, and towns with less than 600 are represented at occasional sessions.

Most Democratic Body

"The New Hampshire House is the most truly democratic legislative body in the world," said Speaker Henderson, who is serving his sixth term in that chamber and is affectionately addressed by the members as "Dad," when he is not formally presiding.

"By bringing citizens here to serve in their legislature, the state is educating thousands of citizens in the operation of their government. Many of our legislators have followed their fathers and grandfathers to the House.

"There is no connection between the size of the House and the length of the sessions.

"I will say that I plan to recommend in my farewell address a limitation of the session to 60 working days, or about three calendar months, and payment of the members on a per diem basis.

"Our trouble now is that the members are paid a flat sum for the session and receive mileage by the week. They make a mockery of the session by coming in here one day each week, registering so as to collect their mileage and immediately going home. It's a farce.

"We are unable to get a quorum more than one or two days a week, although we are supposed to sit five days a week. If the members were paid mileage on a per diem basis and knew the entire session would not last more than three months, they would attend regularly."

Dr. Alexander, who is serving his third term as a state senator, also declared that a reduction in the size of the House would be detrimental.

"If the House were cut to 100 members, the rural districts would lose their representation," he said. "With our town meeting type of representation every man in New Hampshire feels he is a possible candidate for the Legislature."

At present, the rural members are mostly Republicans. The large city delegations, including most of the 68 members from Manchester (population 77,000), are Democratic.

Governor Murphy Pleased

Despite the bickering over legislation, Governor Murphy, wealthy business man, who took over the reins of the State Government last January with a comprehensive program of proposed new laws, feels the session has accomplished much that is worth while.

"I said that we would fight it out on my program, if it took all summer," he recalled; "well, the summer is nearly over, and when it is, I think you'll find that a fine record has been made.

"They claim that the Legislature and I have been fighting, but you'll notice they have adopted my proposals with little change, and that's the real test.

"All of my 14 points have been passed, except one, the civil service bill, and that, we found, was carelessly drawn and contained too many exemptions. We'll get a civil service next year."

The Governor was elected on the Republican ticket, despite a sentiment which carried the State for President Roosevelt. The Republicans also gained a slight majority in the House and a two-thirds lead in the Senate.

Minority Accomplishments

The activities of the Democratic minority in the lower chamber were described by Representative Robert H. Sanderson of Pittsfield, one of the party leaders.

"My chief delight was in beating the Governor's civil service bill," he said, "I didn't oppose this in principle, but objected to some of its details.

"In the first place, the bill would have placed only 40 per cent of the state employees under civil service. These would have been in charge of a virtual employee dictator, who could not be removed during his lifetime. The bill also was inconsistent in those it exempted.

"The Democrats also successfully opposed the Governor's efforts to tap the highway fund which always has been set aside strictly for use on the roads. He wished to use some of it for the state's share of the New England flood control program, but we insisted on the funds coming from the sinking fund—a capital investment—instead."

Charles P. Bowen, the Governor's secretary, described numerous items on the Governor's program which have been enacted into law. Chief among these were: creation of a state police, systematic planning of secondary highways, building of modern bathhouses at Hampton Beach, appropriation for the first aerial tramway in America, provision for a $600,000 State House annex, revision of the probation system for handling criminals, passage of four anti-crime bills, establishment of a 48-hour maximum work week for women and children, revision of the workmen's compensation law, and creation of a new milk control board.

Trucking Law Changes Urged

(Continued From Page 9)

many of the provisions in the federal law are not a specific part of the state trucking law, but are included in the general motor vehicle safety laws. However, it is not expected that any changes in either the definitions or safety factors, if accepted by the Legislature, would have any serious effect on the trucking industry as a whole.

Insurance Change Studied

While the special legislative commission struggles with the state trucking law, Francis J. DeCelles, insurance commissioner, is studying a change in the basis of rating all trucks and commercial motor vehicles for 1938 compulsory automobile insurance as proposed by the insurance companies.

In order that both sides may be given an opportunity to voice their ideas on the proposal, Mr. DeCelles has arranged a public hearing to be held in the Public Works building, 100 Nashua Street, Aug. 10 at 1. p. m. "This is a preliminary hearing to determine the basis of 1938 compulsory automobile insurance rates," the commissioner declared, "and the general public, as well as representatives of insurance and trucking interests, is invited to appear."

It was explained at the Registry of Motor Vehicles that the rules and regulations of the Department of Public Works permit a truck owner to register his vehicle for twice its manufacturer's load capacity. An even greater load capacity is permitted in certain cases when the manufacturer certifies that it is safe. Under the new proposal, however, trucks would be rated on the basis of their actual registered load.

When viewing the new proposal, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, said: "Not only is there no justification for the proposed plan, but there is no justification for present methods of making rates for insuring trucks. Insurance rates are supposed to be fixed in conformity with the risk and a Ford truck can cause fatal injury just as quickly as a Mack truck.

System Called a "Fiction"

"There never was any reason for charging a higher premium for personal liability insurance for large trucks. And not only that, but there never was any reason for charging a higher premium for personal liability insurance for a heavy passenger car than for a light one.

"There is, however, a sufficient reason for charging a higher premium for commercial vehicles than for passenger cars because they cause more injuries in proportion to their number. The whole system has become an "accepted fiction."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Europa	Aug. 10	Cherbourg	Aug. 16	Aug. 10 1:00 pm	Aug. 10 8:00 pm
†Queen Mary	Aug. 11	Plymouth	Aug. 16	Aug. 10 8:00 pm	Aug. 11 8:00 am
Manhattan	Aug. 11	Plymouth	Aug. 17	Aug. 10 8:00 pm	Aug. 11 8:00 am
Deutschland	Aug. 11	Cherbourg	Aug. 19	Aug. 11 1:00 pm	Aug. 11 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	Aug. 17	San Francisco	Aug. 17	Aug. 13 4:00 pm	Aug. 13 8:00 pm
Mariposa	Aug. 19	San Pedro	Aug. 19	Aug. 14 4:00 pm	Aug. 14 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge		San Francisco	Aug. 21	Aug. 16 4:00 pm	Aug. 16 8:00 pm

‡Germany and northern Europe. †Great Britain, France and southern Europe.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Highway Travel Shows Gains In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 7—Travel on New Hampshire highways is establishing an all-time record this summer, as evidenced by the constant rise in the gas tax revenue, according to Daniel H. Dickinson, chief engineer of the state Highway Department.

"Accurate figures are not yet available in most cases," declares Mr. Dickinson, "but a survey was made a week ago last Sunday at the Memorial Bridge between Portsmouth and Kittery and very nearly 26,000 cars passed over it. This is equal to the best records made in other years at the peak of travel over the holidays. This comparison is made with the records of 1935 and 1936."

Commenting upon the complex traffic situation which persists along New Hampshire's coast, Mr. Dickinson says that "it seems not unlikely that the situation around Portsmouth before long will be worse than it is now. Massachusetts is making great improvements on the Newburyport turnpike and is planning to eliminate the bottleneck at the City of Newburyport. When this is done, the Portsmouth bottleneck is likely to be called upon to handle more traffic even than it now does; and that may force New Hampshire to take action that it heretofore has been reluctant to attempt."

The heavy increase of out-of-state traffic in New Hampshire highways in recent years has resulted in the construction of several new stretches of road which route through traffic around heavily populated areas. Several additional cut-offs have been suggested. The chief obstacle arising from this move is the loss of business to the communities around which the traffic cuts. The new bridge planned between New Hampshire and Maine at Portsmouth would reduce some of the traffic problem existing in Portsmouth at the present time.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued From Page 9)

Carl A. Diemer of Northfield, and Range Officer Lieut. Arthur K. Tudhope of Burlington, besides 10 shooting members and two alternates. The contestants will be selected at the Vermont National Guard camp from units of the regiment.

A civilian rifle team will also compete at Camp Perry and is being organized by Merritt E. Carpenter of Montpelier.

* * *

Auto Receipts Increase

Pleasure car registrations rose to a total of 72,735 at the end of July, increasing motor vehicle receipts from registrations, licenses and other sources to $2,225,597 for the year beginning April 1. This was an increase of more than $240,000 compared to receipts for the corresponding period in 1936.

July revenue from registrations was $85,583 as compared with $79,057 for the same month a year ago. The number of operators' licenses issued fell slightly under 100,000 as compared with a few more than 95,000 a year ago.

Increases of $17,933 and $9810, respectively, in beverage and electrical energy tax receipts for July were reported this week by the State Tax Department. The increase in beverage tax receipts, however, was entirely accounted for by an increased tax rate.

The report showed 12 months' receipts of $284,314 from the electrical energy tax and an increase of $47,507. Liquor revenue receipts for the past 12 months showed a gain of $80,405.

* * *

Accident Rate Cut

Another reduction in the number of fatal accidents for the month of July, reported this week by the State Motor Vehicle Department, cut the year's increase over the 1936 total to nine. Fatalities numbered 50 for the first seven months of the year against 41 a year ago.

* * *

Higher Standards Sought

An attempt to raise the educational standards at the Vermont Industrial School at Vergennes to a level with those of other schools of the state is being made by the State Department of Public Welfare. Commissioner Timothy C. Dale, Francis L. Bailey, commissioner of education, and Ralph Noble, state supervisor of high schools, were in Vergennes this week outlining a proposed program.

Improved educational facilities at state penal institutions are also being considered by the Public Welfare Department. Mr. Dale was also in Dannemora, N. Y., this week, where with H. E. Kelley, supervisor of adult education under WPA, he inspected Clinton prison and studied the educational system in use there. W. C. Fancher and Moses Gardner, who have been in charge of a Federal educational project at the state prison at Windsor, were also in the party.

Miss Helen M. Koltonski, superintendent of Riverside Reformatory for Women at Rutland, has been appointed a deputy state probation officer. Miss Koltonski will work entirely with women prisoners who may be on parole or probation and it is expected her territory will include Rutland, Bennington, Windham and Windsor counties. There are at present 25 women conditionally at liberty who will be turned over to the new probation officer. Miss Koltonski will also continue as head of the reformatory.

* * *

Drinking Driver Penalized

Four motor vehicle operators had their licenses suspended for three-year periods by the state department. They were convicted of driving while intoxicated.

* * *

Mrs. Barre Heads Auxiliary

Mrs. Flora Comolli of Barre was elected president of the State Department American Legion Auxiliary at the closing business session of the department's eighteenth annual convention. She succeeds Mrs. Mary Coombs of Brattleboro.

Waterbury Petition Forces Vote on City Merit System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 7—A petition bearing 8100 signatures, approximately 20 per cent of the city's registered voters, and asking that the question of installing a merit system in the municipal government here be placed on the voting machines in the city election in October, has been presented to the Waterbury Board of Aldermen. Under the city charter, the board must conduct the referendum if 15 per cent of the city's voters demand it.

The Waterbury action follows at only a brief interval the adoption of a merit system by the state of Connecticut, which went into operation on July 1. Both campaigns were given considerable impetus by the example of Bridgeport, where a merit system was installed about two years ago under a so-called Socialist administration headed by Jasper McLevy as mayor.

Young Men Take Lead

The movement in Waterbury was led by a group of young men, most of them college and university graduates, holding various positions in Waterbury's leading business houses and factories. They, in turn, were motivated by Horace D. Taft, president of the Connecticut Merit System Association, founder and former headmaster of Taft School, and brother of former-President Taft. Mr. Taft called together a number of young men who were personal friends of his, some of them graduates of his school, and sought to impress on them the desirability of creating merit system sentiment in all the state's larger communities.

John Brodie, graduate of Taft School and of Yale University, agreed to take the leadership of the Waterbury group. To begin with, the group conducted an intensive campaign for members in a Waterbury branch of the Connecticut Merit System Association. This resulted in an enrollment of 600 paid members. Then it was discovered that unless the board of aldermen would put the question on the voting machines of their own volition, the only way to force them was to get a petition bearing more than 6000 names. The board promptly refused. The biggest petition ever gotten up in the city previously was only a little over 2000 names. It looked like an impossible task.

Enthusiasm Wins

But others had become interested by that time, and so the group continued to pursue its goal. It had the active opposition of one newspaper, and no notice at all, outside of routine news stories, in the other two. The campaign lagged, then nearly collapsed. But the never-give-up spirit of the younger members of the group kept the thing going, and toward the end, with games coming in by the score, some of the city's leading socialites were going from house to house ringing doorbells in search of more signatures, or going from bench to bench in the factories. With a total of only eight weeks in which to do the work, the Merit System Association was finally able to get 2000 more names than were necessary.

The association is now mapping a campaign of education and publicity to win support for the question at the election.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 350,000
Previous day 670,000
1937 vol. to date 254,826,967
1936 vol. to date 362,690,930

Numerous Stocks Show Fair Gains In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The stock market jogged into a rally today behind steels, mines and specialties.

While the volume was nothing to excite commission houses, gains of fractions to 2 or more points were widely distributed at the close.

Brokers said there was some short covering by traders who wanted to get out of the market over the week-end. A little investment buying also appeared on the theory the list may have dragged bottom during the past several days.

Earnings statements, on the whole, were cheering, but observers thought these may have been discounted in some instances. Congressional happenings tended to promote warnings in speculative quarters although Wall Street generally believes adjournment is not far off.

The ticker tape fed from the start and transfers were around 350,000 shares.

Copper stocks reflected higher export prices and the feeling the domestic rate may be lifted in the near future.

Rails came back as a more hopeful outlook was seen for the carriers, notwithstanding the dent that will be placed in net operating revenues by increased wages.

Steels Advance

Conspicuous on the upside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, American Rolling Mill, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, Miami Copper, Calumet & Hecla, General Motors, Chrysler, Mack Truck, J. I. Case, General Electric, Radio, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio, Revere Brass, Armstrong Cork, Crown Cork, U. S. Leather, Superheated and Crane Co.

The majority of utilities, oils, rubbers and mail orders moved rather narrowly.

Bonds Move Narrowly

All sections of the bond market moved within narrow limits in quiet trading today. Government loans were steady while domestic corporates tended fractionally higher.

Rails moved minor fractions each way. Santa Fé 4s edged up around ¼ while Rock Island 4s sagged about ½. Great Northern 4s and New York Central 5s climbed a bit.

Utilities and industrials kept a fairly even front. Consolidated Edison 3¼s improved a major fraction and McKesson & Robbins 5½s added about ⅛. Western Union 5s and Youngstown 3½s advanced a trifle.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—A few specialties managed gains in the curb market today but the balance of the list achieved little progress.

Interest was apathetic and both offerings and bids were restricted.

Carrier Corp. was up about a point following reports of record business in the air conditioning industry. Soss Mfg. added a wide inaction and smaller advances were recorded for consolidated Copper Mines and General Tire.

Cord Corp. was unchanged from yesterday's close. Others in this category included American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share, International Petroleum, Pennroad and United Gas.

Off a trifle were Cities Service and Creole Petroleum.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	½ %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime 1	@1¼ 1	@1¼	¾
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¾
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time Money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days	⅛	⅛
60 days	⅛	⅛
90 days	⅛	⅛
4 months	⅛	⅛
5-6 months	⅛	⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills				
Short bills				
Bar silver	20d	20d	19 11d	
Bar gold	139s 5d	139s 6½d	138s 4d	

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas city	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	5
New York	1½	Madrid	4
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Ottawa	3
San Francisco	2	Paris	3
St. Louis	2	Prague	4
Athens	6	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last-Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99⅛	$4.98⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.99⅛	4.98⅛	
France—franc	.0376	.0375	.1695
Belgium—belga	.1684⅛	.1684	
Switz'd—franc	.2298	.2298	.0526
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.4033
Germany—marx	.4023	.4024	
Holland—guilder	.5517	.5515	.4537
Sweden—krona	.2572	.2569	.4537
Norway—krone	.2508	.2504	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2229	.2225	.3267
Spain—peseta			.0220
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	.0293
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	
Czch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	
Finland—fmm'k	.0222	.0220½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.1899
Poland—zloty	.1896	.0453	.0748
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0075	.0101
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0075	.0299
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.3025	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0670	.0670	.2060
Chile—peso†	.0395	.0395	.4740
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	1.7519
Uruguay—peso	.5800†	.5800†	
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2910	.2906	.8440
India—rupee	.3736	.3736	.6806
Java—florin	.5537	.5537	*
Hong Kong—dol	.3095	.3107	*
Shanghai—dol	.2960	.2950	.4613
Straits Stlments—dol	.5857	.5857	.9013
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012⅛	.5012⅛	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.00	.9998	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2185	.2180	.8446

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Aug 3
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	7	83¾	82¾	83	Aug 6
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	4	24½	24	24	— ⅛
38⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	33⅛	33½	33½	Aug 6
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	2	34	34	34	
4⅝	2	Advance Rume	1	72	7 2	72	+ ¾
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¼	2½	Air-Way El Ap	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	27	3¾	2¾	2¾	
5⅝	2⅜	Allegheny	1	33	33	33	—¼
58½	34	Alleg pf xw	6	36	35	36	Aug 4
99¾	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	37	37	37	Jul 28
59	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	5	37	36	37	Aug 6
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	2	34⅜	34¾	34¾	Aug 6
27⅞	17¼	Alleg Steel (1.20)	5	19¼	18¾	18¾	Aug 6
258½	215	Allen Indust (1)	1	235	235	235	
33⅛	20	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	24½	24⅝	24½	Aug 6
21⅞	15	Allied Mills (2g)	23	20½	20	20½	+ ½
85	74	Allied Strs (.20a)	1	80	79½	80	Aug 2
83½	57	Allied St pf (5)	6	68¼	67⅝	68½	+ ⅝
39¾	22½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	3	22¾	22½	22½	Aug 6
8⅞	4¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	6	6	6	+ ½
52¼	34¼	Amerada (2)	2	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Aug 5
114⅞	80	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	4	95½	95	95½	Aug 6
101½	83	Am Bank Note (¾g)	2	28	28	28	+ ½
41⅝	20⅛	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	
80⅜	57¼	Am Can (4a)	1	109	109	109	
121	90¼	Am Can pf (7)	1158		158	158	
174	152½	Am Car & F (¼g)	6	52	51½	79½	Aug 6
71	46	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	79½	79½	79½	Aug 6
104½	77	Am Ch & C (½g)	1	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	Aug 3
32¾	28	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	132	132	132	Jul 29
148	115	Am Chicle (4a)	2	107	107	107	Aug 4
108½	98	Am Colortype	1	15¾	15½	15½	Aug 4
23¾	13⅜	Am Com Alco	6	26¾	26¼	26⅜	Aug 6
30¾	20½	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	1	25	24	24	— ¼
33⅜	25	Am Encaus Til	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
13½	5¾	Am Europ	1	13	13	13	— ⅜
17	10½	Am & For Pow	9	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
13¾	6½	Am & FP $6 pf	2	46½	45½	46½	Aug 4
58¾	37	Am & FP $7 pf	1	57	57	57	
68⅞	45	Am & FP 2pf	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	Aug 5
38½	18½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	46½	46	46	— ¼
21	14½	Am Hide & Lea	7	8	7¾	8	
11¼	5⅞	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	42½	42½	42½	Aug 6
55¾	36¾	Am Home P (2.40)	7	44¼	43¼	43¼	Aug 6
52¾	40¾	Am Ice	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	Aug 6
27⅝	17½	Am Internat	5	14½	14¼	14¼	Aug 5
17¾	12¼	Am Loco	3	46½	46	46	— ¼
58⅞	37	Am Loco pf	1	114	114	114	+1
125	101¼	Am M&Fdy (¾g)	4	20	19¾	20	
29⅜	18¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	5	9	8¾	8¾	Aug 6
13⅜	7¾	Am Metal (¾g)	7	56¾	55⅝	56¾	+ ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Jul 23
129½	112	Am Pow & Lt	7	10¾	10½	10⅝	Aug 6
87¼	49¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	1	65	65	65	
70½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	56	56	56	
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	9	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
44	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	44	40½	39½	40	+ ¾
45¼	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	6	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
39	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	1	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	— ⅛
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	25	96½	95½	96¾	+1½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	144	144	144	Aug 6
67½	52¼	Am Smelt Sec (3a)	8	56½	56½	56½	Aug 5
73¼	48⅝	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	
26½	15⅞	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Aug 6
56⅞	37	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	43½	43	43	Aug 6
105½	73	Am Sug Ref (2)	6	129	128	128	— ¼
20	17	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
143¾	124⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	171	170¼	170⅝	— ¾
25⅞	21⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	82	81⅞	82	Aug 6
187	159¾	Am Tob (5)	2	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ½
99	73¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	136½	136¾	136½	Aug 6
99⅝	74½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Type Fdrs	15	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅝	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	2	94	93	94	Aug 2
39½	15¼	Am WW lpf (6)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
107	88	Am Woolen	12	70½	70	70½	Aug 6
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen pf (3k)	15	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
79	54½	Am Zinc L&S	4	95½	95	95	Aug 6
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
105	100	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	
79¾	44½	Anaconda (3¾g)	5	69½	68	69½	+ ¾
69½	47¾	Anacon W&C (2½g)	117	63¾	61¾	63½	+1⅞
97	79	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	85	85	85	Jul 27
24¾	18	Andes Cop	2	23¼	23	23	Aug 6
37½	18	A P W Paper	2	26½	26¾	26¾	Aug 3
10¼	5½	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	9	41⅞	41½	41⅞	Aug 6
46	39⅝	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	
111	106	Arm Ill (.55g)	15	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	7	Arm Ill pf (6)	2	90½	90½	90½	Aug 6
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug 6
126	96	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	19	63¼	61⅝	63⅛	+1⅝
70½	54⅜	Arnold Const (¾g)	4	14	13¾	13¾	Aug 6
16¼	11	Artloom	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Aug 6
17⅜	8¾	Assd Dry Gds	1	17¾	17⅞	17⅞	
24¾	15⅜	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Aug 3
101	87	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
125	112	Assoc Inv (3)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	Aug 6
57½	49⅜	Atch T&SF (2g)	1	78½	78½	78½	+1
94¾	69½	Atchison pf (5)	3	99¾	99½	99½	
104	93	Atl Cst Line	3	50¾	50½	50½	— ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl G & W In	1	16	16	16	Aug 3
29	16	Atl G & W In pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
44	21¾	Atl Refin (1)	3	29	28½	29	+ ½
37	27¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Aug 3
116½	107	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
18½	15	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	3	79¾	79¼	79¼	Aug 6
94	68½	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	13	12⅝	12⅝	Aug 5
18¼	11⅞	Auburn Auto	1	20½	20½	20½	Aug 6
36¾	13½	Aust Nich	2	6	6	6	Aug 6
9½	5⅝	Aviation Corp	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		—B—					
48¼	35¼	Baldwin Loco	4	37⅝	37¼	37¼	Aug 3
51½	50	Baldwin Loco pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6⅜	2⅝	Bald Loco pf asd	10	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
20½	12	Bald & Ohio	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Aug 6
40½	20⅜	Balt & O pf	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	27¾	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Aug 6
45	38½	Barber Co (¼g)	3	27	27	27	Aug 6
43⅜	27⅝	Barker Bros	7	25⅛	25	25	
32	22	Barnsdall (1)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Aug 6
35¼	23½	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	4	24¾	24¼	24¼	Aug 3
20¼	13⅞	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	103	103	103	Jul 30
28¾	21½	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	4	112½	112½	112½	Aug 3
14¾	10	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	13	13	13	
114¾	105	Belding-Hem (1)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	Aug 4
15¾	11¼	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
88⅛	84	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
30½	18⅛	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	1	58	58	58	Aug 6
23¾	20⅜	Best & Co (2½a)	23	100	98½	99¾	+1⅛
62¾	47½	Beth Steel (2½g)	5	118½	118¼	118¼	— ⅛
105½	73	Beth Stl 5½pf (7)	1	118	118	118	Aug 5
20	17	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	3	66	66	66	Aug 5
129½	108	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	6	171	170¼	170⅝	— ¾
69¾	51½	Black & Dckr (¾g)	8	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	Aug 6
38	24	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	2	35	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅝
29⅞	22	Boeing Airpl	8	45¾	45½	45½	Aug 6
49¾	27⅛	Bohn Alum (3)	3	24¾	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
48½	37	Borden (1.60)	5	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅝
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	Aug 6
28	21½	Boston & Me	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jul 30
15¾	8¼	Botany C M A	13	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	5	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	15	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	1	49	49	49	Aug 6
59⅞	39¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	40	40	40	Aug 6
53½	41¾	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
47	39⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	2	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	Aug 6
6	2¾	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
38½	15½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	2	64⅜	63¾	64⅜	+ ⅛
53	18½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Aug 6
102¼	62½	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jul 27
52¾	26½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
50	43½	Brunswick-Balke	16	17⅛	17	17	
24½	16¾	Bucyrus-Erie	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	
25¼	14¾	Budd Mfg	3	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	35	35	35	Aug 6
13	7¼	Bullard Co (1)	1	57	57	57	
45¼	30¾	Bulova Watch (4a)	6	17	17	17	
65¼	50½	Burlington Mills (1)	2	29	28¾	28⅞	Aug 6
18¾	16¼	Burr Ad M (.65g)	4	5¾	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	22½	Bush Term	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 29
11¾	4⅜	Bush T 7%deb	5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
39	7¼	Butler Bros (.60)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
18¾	12⅞	Butler Bros pf (1½)	19	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butte Cop & Z	3	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅝
9¼	4½	Byers Co	7	29⅝	29½	29½	Aug 6
33¾	17½	Byron Jack (1g)					
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1⅝a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Aug 3
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6⅜	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	20	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (⅜g)	29	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
37⅝	23½	Campbell Wy (1)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
14	7⅞	Can D G Ale	14	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
38¼	11⅞	Canad Pac	14	12⅜	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
17½	11⅜	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	46	46	46	—1
25	15	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	15	14¾	14¾	Aug 4
32	30	Carpenter Stl (1.25g)	2	30	30	30	Aug 5
35⅜	30	Carriers & G (.10g)	1	7			
9½	6¼	Case (3f)	2	184	181¼	184	+3¾
191¾	138	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	99½	99¼	99¼	Aug 6
100	85	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	5	104	104	104	Jul 27
105	102½	Celanese (1½g)	16	39¾	39	39¾	+ ⅝
41¼	26⅝	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 23
115	106½	Celotex (.80g)	2	41½	41½	41½	Aug 6
47¾	36⅛	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	1	30	30	30	Aug 3
39¼	36	Cent Pdy	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	6½	Cent RR NJ	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Aug 6
41¾	18	Cent Violeta Sug	4	12½	12½	12½	Aug 6
24⅝	11	Centy Rib M (.30g)	4	10¼	10	10¼	Jul 21
14½	8½	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
86⅝	60	Certain-teed	7	87½	87½	87½	Aug 4
23⅝	11½	Champ P & P (2)	7	18½	18	18½	+1⅛
63½	38½	Checker Cab	11	53	52¼	52⅞	+ ⅝
48	14½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	3	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Jul 29
68⅞	50⅝	Ches & O pf (4)	4	70¾	70	70	Aug 6
100	91	Chi & E Ill	1	2¾	2½	2¾	Aug 2
90½	67	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Aug 6
14¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill 2f	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13½	6½	Chi & NW	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Aug 6
6¾	3	Chi & NW pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi Gt West	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Aug 6
4	3¼	Chi Gt W pf	3	35	35	35	
18¼	8¾	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	57	57	57	Aug 6
32	24½	Chi M StP & P	6	17	17	17	
3½	1¾	Chi M StP & P pf	2	29	28⅜	28⅝	Aug 6
7¼	3¼	Chi Pneu T	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jul 29
41	35	Chi Rk Is & P	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3¾	2	Chi Rl & P 6%pf	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8¾	3½	Chi Rl & P 7%pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Aug 6
37½	14	Chi Tell Cab (1⅛g)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	Aug 6
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug 4
13⅝	9¼	Childs Co	3	11	11	11	Aug 6

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	94	Chrysler (7g)	52	117⅜	115¼	117	+1½
21⅜	17½	City Ice & F (2)	2	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	Aug 6
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
47¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	4	46	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
4	3⅝	Cluett Pea new (1)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
29⅛	23⅜	Coca-Cola (3)	1	150	150	150	Aug 6
170½	122½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Aug 3
59	56½	Colgate-Palm (½)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
25¾	17⅝	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	+ ⅛
104½	102	Coll & Alk (2a)	16	52¼	51¾	52	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Cold Fuel & I (1g)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
51⅞	31	Colum Br Sy A (.40g)	2	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
32	28¼	Colum Brcast Sys B	4	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
31½	20⅜	Colum G&El (.20g)	9	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
20⅞	10	Colum G&E pf A (6)	3	92¼	92¼	92¼	Aug 6
108	80	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	1	38½	38¼	38½	Aug 5
39½	28¼	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Jul 26
46⅝	38½	Colum Carb (4a)	3	122⅛	122½	122½	Aug 6
125¾	111	Coml Credit (4)	13	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	+1⅛
69¾	56¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	108	108	108	+ ⅛
114	100	Coml Invest Tr (4)	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
120	103⅞	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	2	106½	106½	106½	Aug 5
80¼	63¼	Coml Solv (.60)	4	14	14	14	
21¼	13	Comwlth & Sou	10	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
4½	2	Comwlth S pf (3)	2	55½	55	55½	
75⅝	46	Conde Nast	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Aug 6
19⅛	11½	Congoleum-Na (2)	5	37⅝	37	37	Jul 30
45⅛	34	Congress Cig	1	22	22	22	
19¼	12¼	Cons Aircraft	3	12	12	12	Aug 6
33¾	19⅞	Cons Cigar	10	11	10¼	11	+ ⅜
18⅞	9⅞	Cons Coal	32	37	36½	37	+ ⅜
13¼	8½	Cons Edis (1½g)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅜
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	3	3	3	Aug 4
108	99½	Cons Film	1	13¾	12¾	12¾	Aug

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Houston Teems With Activity Of Building Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—The rat-a-tat-tat of air hammers and the thud of shovels in soft earth are blending into a medley of progress, so much so the city has made a distinctive place for itself in the construction line.

An analysis of building permit figures for the first six months of 1937 reveals that Houston, with a relatively small population, is eighth among the leading 20 cities of the nation, and has a higher per capita building rate than any of the cities which top it in total construction. A higher building total than such cities as San Francisco, Baltimore, Cleveland and St. Louis is shown, as follows:

New York, $137,515,583; Los Angeles, $31,260,348; Detroit, $27,982,-555; Philadelphia, $18,804,750; Washington, $17,941,140; Chicago, $15,866,-369; Boston, $13,567,804; Houston, $11,146,100; San Francisco, $10,952,-783; Baltimore, $10,116,580; Cincinnati, $8,881,580; Milwaukee, $7,392,-513; Cleveland, $6,789,000; Miami, $6,317,878; Portland, Ore., $5,617,-105; Miami Beach, $5,501,156; Denver, $4,947,260; St. Louis, $4,931,980; Oakland, Calif., $4,856,990; San Diego, $4,743,737.

First in Per Capita Outlay

A per capita analysis of outlay, based on the population figures of the United States Census Bureau, shows:

Houston, $38.13; New York, $19.84; Los Angeles, $25.20; Detroit, $17.80; Philadelphia, $9.60; Washington, $36.00; Chicago, $4.60; Boston, $17.00.

The construction work in Houston is not difficult to find. It extends from the heart of the city into every section and ranges from a $2,300,000 city-county institution, now almost complete, to small dwellings. Among the projects on which work has begun is the Jesse Jones Coliseum, a commodious auditorium to cost $1,-337,000. It is being erected on the site of the now-razed Sam Houston Hall.

New School Buildings

A $3,000,000 school expansion program is being completed, and the airport is being improved. The city voted $500,000 in bonds for the airport and hopes to have the amount matched by a combination of federal funds.

The United States Government is erecting two buildings in Houston—one a 10-story structure to house federal offices and the other a parcel post mail station. The combined cost will be $1,600,000. Industrial construction work along the ship channel, which links Port Houston with the sea, runs into many millions. Streets are being topped, parks beautified and other civic improvements are being made under a $4,-100,000 city bond issue voted about three months ago.

Construction is not confined to commercial and civic projects. Residential building is booming and runs the scale from bungalows to a $165,-000 mansion being built for Glenn McCarthy, Houston oil man.

Dividend Declarations

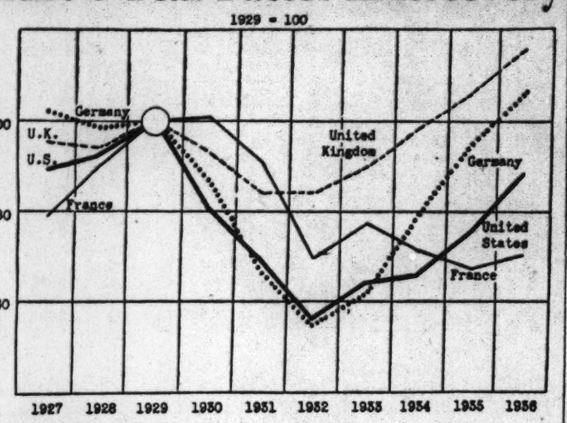
Company	Rate	Pay-riod.	able.	Hldrs of Record.
Accumulated				
California Art Tile A pf	$1.50	Sep.	1	Aug. 24
Extra				
Electrolux Corp	10c	Sep.	15	Aug. 16
Hancock Oil of Calif. A	20c	Sep.	1	Aug. 16
do B	20c	Sep.	1	Aug. 16
U. S. Playing Card	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Increased				
Ohio Wat Ser A	70c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Vogt Mfg. Corp.	40c	Sep.	1	Aug. 18
Irregular				
Risdon Mfg. Co.	62½c	Aug.	16	Aug. 5
Special				
W Point Mfg (new)	$1	Aug.	20	Aug. 7
Regular				
Alabama Wat Ser 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Barlow & Seelig "A"	30c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 19
Barlow & Seelig B	20c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 19
Bayuk Cigars	18¾c	Sep.	15	Aug. 31
do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Birmingham Water Wks Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Bridgeport Gas Light Co	50c	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 16
Brown Fence & Wire Co	15c	Q	Aug.	31	Aug. 16
do "A"	$1	S	Aug.	31	Aug. 16
Butler Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
Cabot Mfg Co	$1.50	Q	Aug.	14	Aug. 5
Canfield Oil Co	$1	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Do 7% pf	$2.75	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Cent Tube Co	3c	.	Aug.	25	Aug. 14
City of New Castle Wat Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Columbia Pic Corp	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Do v t c	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Creameries of America Inc	$3.50	cv pf	$7½c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 16
Electrolux Corp	40c	Q	Sep.	15	Aug. 16
E St Louis & Interurban Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Hancock Oil of Calif. A	25c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 16
do "B"	25c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 16
Huntington Wat Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Kaufmann Dept Strs pf	$1.75	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 10
Le Tourneau (RG) Inc	25c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 14
Louisville G & E Co "A"	37½c	Q	Sep.	25	Aug. 31
do "B"	37½c	Q	Sep.	25	Aug. 31
Middlesex Wat Co	75c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 21
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator pf	$1	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Peerless Casualty Co. (N. H.)	17½c	Q	Aug.	2	July 31
Penn State Water Cohp 87 pf	$1.75	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Pub Elec Lgt Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Pub Ser Colo 7% pf	$1.75	M	Sep.	1	Aug. 14
do 6% pf	50c	M	Sep.	1	Aug. 14
do 5% pf	41¾c	M	Sep.	1	Aug. 14
Slim-Board Pub	75c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 16
Southwest Cons Gas Util Corp	50c	.	Sep.	1	Aug. 16
Southwest Natur Gas Co $6 pf "A"	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Terre Haute Wat Wks Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Tex-O-Kan Flour Mls Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Union Bag & Paper Corp	50c	Q	Aug.	20	Aug. 17
U S Play Card Co	25c	Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Van Raalte Co 7% pf	75c	Sep.	1	Aug. 18
do 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 18
Va El & P $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	20	Aug. 31
Va Pire & Mar In	50c	S	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Williamsport Wat Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 20

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

		Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
	Wheat					Net
Sept.		1.13⅞	1.14⅛	1.12⅝	1.12⅞	+.00¼
Dec.		1.12⅛	1.14⅛	1.12⅛	1.13⅝	+.00⅝
May		1.14⅛	1.14⅛	1.14⅛	1.15¼	+.01
	Corn					
Sept.		1.10⅛	1.13	1.10½	1.12	+.02
Dec.		.68	.68¾	.67⅛	.68⅝	+.02¼
May		.69	.70	.68¾	.70	+.02
	Oats					
Sept.		.29⅛	.30⅝	.28⅛	.30	+.00¾
Dec.		.30⅛	.31⅛	.30⅛	.30⅝	+.00⅝
	Rye					
Sept.		.82½	.83⅞	.82	.83¼	+.00⅝
Dec.		.81⅛	.82⅞	.81	.81⅛	

World Industrial Production Rise 5-Year Factor in Recovery



Council on Foreign Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Projection of the picture of world industrial production discloses that world economic recovery has been under way for the last five years, according to conclusions of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York City.

The Council's contentions go on to show that in many countries production has reached or even exceeded pre-depression levels. It is not to be inferred from these figures that the world is experiencing another great boom in trade and industry. Because of the increase in population since 1929, the production figures for that year have a different significance when they are duplicated today. Furthermore, the recent spurt in industrial activity has been stimulated by rearmament programs, and these are hardly conducive to lasting prosperity, declares the Council.

While national index numbers are not closely comparable because of their differing scope and content, asserts the Council, they are useful in revealing general trends, especially when, as in the United States, they extend over a long period of years.

An interesting world feature is the indication of synchronous downturns in 1929 and upturns in 1932. The recovery in France has not been sustained as it has in other countries, because of fiscal and currency difficulties and internal political disturbances.

In Great Britain industrial activity was relatively slack in 1929 (base year), and the recession in the ensuing years seems to be less than in the other countries. This does not mean that Great Britain escaped her share of the depression, but only that industrial activity in 1929 had not risen so much as it had elsewhere and therefore did not have so far to fall.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury			
20 3⅜s 43-'41 Mch	106.24	106.24	106.24
1 3¼s '41	106.19	106.19	106.19
2 3¼s '46-44	106.29	106.29	106.29
10 4s '54-44	112.18	112.18	112.18
10 4¼s '42-47	117.3	117.	117.3
33 2¾s '51-48	101.20	101.20	101.20
1 2½s '53-49	99.4	99.4	99.4
5 2¾s '54-51	100.20	100.20	100.20
12 2½s '60-55	101.17	101.14	101.17
7 2¾s '59-56	100.17	100.16	100.17
Federal Farm Mtg.			
1 3¼s 64-44	103.24	103.24	103.24
Home Owngrs Loan			
8 2¾s '49-39	101.11	101.10	101.11
1 2½s '44-42	101.	101.	101.
2 3s '52-44	103.2	103.2	103.2
Corporation Bonds			
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46	102½	102½	102½
1 Alb&Sus 3½s '46	104	104	104
1 Allegh 5s '44	95	95	95
4 Allegh 5s '49	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Allegh 5s '50 st	62	62	62
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	108½	108½	108½
2 AlliedStrs 4½s '50	100½	100½	100½
10 AlliedStrs 4½s '51	98½	98¼	98½
2 AmIGChem5½s '49	107	107	107
4 Am T&T5½s'43	112	112	112
16 AmT&T 3¼s '66	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 AmT&T cv4½s'39	104½	104½	104½
22 AmT&T 3¼s '61	100⅜	100	100⅜
1 AmWW&Es6s'75	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 AnaconCop 4½s '50	106⅛	106	106
3 Ann Del 4s '57	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
5 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98⅜	98⅜
23 AT&SF 4s'95	111⅛	111¼	111¼
3 AT&SF ap 4s '95 st	105⅝	105¼	105¼
2 ACL cit 5s '52	93	93	93
5 ACLine 4½s'64	91½	91⅜	91½
1 Atl&Dan 5s 1st '48	48	48	48
9 B&O rfg 6s'95	90¼	90	90¼
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	109¾	109½	109½
12 B&O 5s'96F	76¼	76	76¼
13 B&O cv 4½s '60	86	85⅜	86
9 B&O 4s '48	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
15 B&O24sPLE&W'41	103	102½	103
1 B&O 5s SW'50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
5 Beth Stl 4½s '60	105½	105½	105½
10 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 Boston & Me 5s '55	78	78	78
5 Bklyn Man T 4½s '66	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Bklyn Un E 1's '50	101½	101½	101½
5 Bklyn Un Gas 5's '45	115½	115½	115½
1 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
7 Bklyn U G 5s '57 B	106	106	106
1 Buf N&P 4½s '57	75½	75½	75½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	125	124½	124½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	107	107	107
19 Can Pac 4s perp	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
9 Caro C&O 5s '38	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Can of Ga 5s '59 C	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	85	84⅞	85
3 Certified 5½s '48	97½	97½	97½
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	107	107	107
1 C&O cn 5s '39	121¾	121¾	121¾
2 C&O 4½s '92	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98	97⅝	97⅝
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	49	49	49
14 CMSP&P 5s '75	23¼	22½	23¼
26 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	8	7¾	7¾
9 C&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 C&NW 4½s '87	39	39	39
15 C&NW cv 4½s '49	15	14⅝	15
9 C&NW 4½s 2037	21¾	21⅜	21¾
2 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	16½	16½	16½
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11	11	11
24 CRI&P 4s '88	31½	31	31¼
3 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	108½	108½	108½
5 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106	106
7 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Childs Co 5s '43	85¼	85	85¼
1 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	91¾	91	91
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	102	102	102
2 CleUnTerm 5½s '72	110	110	110
8 ClevUnTm 4½s '77 C	103¼	102¾	102¾
3 Columbia G 5s '52 May	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100¼	99⅞	100¼
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Con Coal Del 5s '60	70	69¾	70
19 Con Edis 3¼s '66	106	105⅝	106
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Consum P 3½s '70	103	103	103
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
1 Container Cor 6s '46	105½	105½	105½
1 Container 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
35 Del & Hud2rfr 4s '43	86⅞	86	86⅞
1 D & R G 4s '36	26	26	26
3 D Moin & FtD 4s '35	6	6	6
1 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Duluth S&A& 5s '37	44	44	44
1 Duquesne L Pl 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
26 Erie 1st 5s '67	71	70½	71
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	70¾	70¼	70¼
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12¼	12¼	12¼
31 Gal H&H 5½s '38	95	94¾	95
10 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	104	104	104
1 Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	82	82	82
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	101	101	101
1 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	104¾	105
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118¾	118¾	118¾
6 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	114½	114½	114½
3 Gt Nor 4s '45 G	125	125	125
1 Gt N or 4s '46 H	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	99⅝	98	99
1 Gulf St Utl 4s '61	98½	98½	98½
6 Gulf St Utl 4½ '66	103¾	103¼	103¾
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102½	102½	102½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	46	46	46
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
7 Hud & M rfg 5s '57	67½	67½	67¾
26 Hud & M rfg 5s '57	30½	29¾	30½
3 Ill Cen 4s '55	78	77	77½
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	64¼	64¼	64¼
12 IC&SCL&NO 5s '63 A	71	71	71
2 Ind & Lou 4s '56	21	21	21
1 Intake R Tr 6s '32	24	24	24
5 InterbRTr rfg 5s 66	67½	67¼	67¾
6 Interlake Iron 4s '47	102	101¾	102
2 Int Gt Nor ap 6s '52	16½	16½	16½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Int T&T 5s '55	77	77	77
1 JamesP&Clea 4s '59	95	95	95
1 Jones &L St 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
5 KC Term 4s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
100 Keith & P 6s '46	100	99⅞	100
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	105	105	105
13 Lac Gas 5½s '53	62¼	62	62¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	61¼	61	61
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	97	96⅞	97
9 Lackaw Nit inc '75	34½	34½	34½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '33	94	94	94
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003	86¾	84¾	86
2 Leh Val cv 5s 2003	91½	91½	91½
4 Liggett&M 5s '44	121½	121½	121½
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	124¾	124¾	124¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Lorillard Co 5s '51	120	120	120
2 L&N 3s '80 StL	90	90	90
1 Maine Cent 4½s '60	78½	78½	78½
1 Marion &Sh 6s '47	96	96	96
3 McCrory Strs 5s '51	105	105	105
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Mead Corp 6s '45A	105	105	105
20 Met Ed 4½s '68	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Mich Cen 4s '40	104	104	104
4 Mich Cen 4½s '79	105½	105½	105½
3 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Mil ElRy&L 5s '71	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 M&StL cn 5s '34 ct	11	11	11
1 MStP&SSMar 5½s '49	12½	12½	12½
5 MStP&SSMar 5½s '78	83	83	83
1 MStP&SSM cn 4s '38	19½	19½	19½
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	11½	11¼	11½
1 Mo Pac 5c '77F	37¼	37¼	37¼
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15¼	15	15
5 Mo Pac 5c '81I	37	37	37
1 Mob&O 4½s '77	27½	27½	27½
10 MonWPa rfd 6s '65	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Mont Pw 3¾s '66	95½	95½	95½
7 Mor & Essex 5s '55	95	95	95
4 MorEssex 3½s '2000	88¼	88½	88¼
5 Nat Dairy 5½s '50	104	104	104
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 New Eng T&T 5s '52	124½	124¼	124¼
2 NEng Tel 4½s '61B	120¾	120¾	120¾
12 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	98¾	98½	98¾
2 N Y Dock Term 4s '51	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	98	97⅝	97⅝
4 NYC 4½s 2013A	88½	88½	88½
6 NYC 3¾s '46	104	103⅝	103⅝
3 NYC 3½s '52	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
2y NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88¼	88	88¼
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	98¾	98¾	98¾
17 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	99¼	99⅛	99¼
19 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	85	84¾	85
NY Ch&StL24s '46	104⅝	104¾	104⅝
181 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	102¼	102	102
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	37¾	37½	37¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	36	36	36
10 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	106	105¾	105¾
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	30	30	30
4 NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅜	107¼	107¼
1 NY W'chS&St 4½s'46	12	12	12
1 Niag Falls P3⅜s'66	103½	103½	103½
11 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105	104½	105
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	104	104	104
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	101¼	101	101¼
32 Nor Pac 4s '97	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105	104⅝	104⅝
1 Ohio P Sv 7s '47	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5 Ore RR&N 4s '46	111	111	111
20 Or-Was RR&N 4s '61	107¼	107	107¼
6 Pac G&El 3½s '66	100¼	100	100¼
13 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	104	103⅞	104
6 Pac G&El 4s '64	107⅜	107⅛	107¼
200 Pan E P 1st 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	64	64	64
2 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99⅛	99¼	99⅛
19 Penn P & L 4½s '81	102	101¾	101⅞
2 Pen Co 4s '63	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
7 Penn RR gen 4½s '81	108	108	108
32 Penn RR 4½s '84 E	108	108	108
8 Penn RR 4½s 'deb '70	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4 Penn RR 3¾s '70	100	100	100
6 Penn RR 3½s '52	106	105⅝	105⅝
1 Penn GL&C Chi 5s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	90	90	90
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	92¼	92¼	92¼
20 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
2 Phil B&W 4½s '81 D	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
5 Phila Co 5s '67	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
2 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	103⅝	104⅜	103⅝
118 Philip Ry 4s '37	27¾	26½	27½
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59 B	83	83	83
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '58 A	84½	84½	84½
5 Port Gen E 4½s '60	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Postal Tel-C 5s '53	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Read 4½s '97 A	107	107	107
2 Repub St 5½s '54	120	120	120
3 Repub St 4½s '61	97	97	97
3 Repub St 4½s '56	98	98	98
45 Repub St 4½s '58	175	172¼	175
5 Safeway Stores 4s '47	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
12 StJos Ry LH&P 5s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 StL SF & B 5s 50 ct	21	20½	21
2 StL SF 4½s '78	23½	23½	23½
2 StL SF 4s '50 A	23	23	23
10 Seabd A L cn 6s '45	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3 Sea-All Fla 6s '36 A ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Shell Un Oil 4s '47 C	100	100	100
2 Silesian Am 7s '51	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
4 Simmons Co 4s '52	102	102	102
1 Socon Vac Oil 3½s '50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107½	107	107
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	85½	85½	85½
8 Sou Pac 4½s '81	85	85	85
5 So Pac 4½s '49	85¾	85¾	85¾
45 So Pac rfg 4s '55	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4 So Pac cit 4s '49	93½	93¼	93½
16 So Pac 3¾s '46	100¼	100	100¼
8 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	94⅝	94½	94⅝
5 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 SouthR y cn 5s '94	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 South Ry gen 4s '56	74	73¾	73¾
5 Sou Ry 1st M&O '28	93	93	93
1 SW Bell Tel 3½s '64	104	104	104
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '53	98	98	98
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45	108½	108¼	108½
1 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Tex El Pw 4½s '65 A	98½	98¼	98¼
14 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104	104½
3 Tex & Pacv 5s '80 D	85½	85	85½
9 Third Ave a1 5s '60	16¼	16	16¼
7 Tide WAO 3½s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Un Biscuit 4s '66	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
11 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	101	101	101
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 US Rub 5s '47	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Utah P&L 5s '44	102½	102½	102½
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	49¼	48¾	48¾
4 Util P&L 5s '59	49¼	49¼	49¼
4 Vanadium 5s '41	103	102	103
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Wabash 1st 5s '39	91½	91½	91½
9 Walker H 4½s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Walwrth 4s '55	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Warner Bros 6s '39	9¼	9¼	9⅝
2 Warner Quinl 6s '39	50	49⅞	50
11 West Md 4s '52	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4 Western Pa 5s '60	101	101	101
1 Western Un 4½s '50	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
9 Western Un 5s '60	89¼	89	89¼
10 Wis Cen 4s '49	21¼	21¼	21¼
7 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103⅞	103½	103¾
67 Youngst S&T 2½s '51	67⅞	67½	67⅞
2 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Antioquia 7s '46A	13	13	13
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13	13	13
87 Argentine 4s '72	94½	72⅜	94½
9 Argentine 4½s '71	105	102	102
2 Argentine 4s '67 A	100½	100½	100½
2 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100½	100½	100½
2 Arg 6s 1961 May	100	100	100

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1-32	101 1-32	101 1-32	101 1-32
5 Australia 5s '55	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
2 Australia 5s '57	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Australia 4½s '56	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Austria 7s '57	104½	104½	104½
2 Belgium 6s '55	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Brazil 8s '41	62½	62½	62½
1 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Brisbane 5s '57	103	103	103
1 Budapest

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Continues to Increase Throughout the U. S.

Commerce and Finance

Livestock Prices Up Substantially In All Sections

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All classes and grades of fat cattle continued to bring very high, yet apparently dependable prices. Acute scarcity dictated the trade, demand broadening for long-fed steers scaling 1250 lbs. upward. The top was $17.15, paid for 1422 lb. averages.

For weeks now there have been very few fed bullocks averaging over 1350 lbs., the heaviest this week being 1540 lb. averages at $16.75. Meanwhile, prime 1200 lb. steers made $17.10, and light yearling steers $16.50. But strictly good and choice long yearlings and light steers finished the week barely steady, whereas, all heavies closed 25c higher, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

But as outstanding as was the cattle trade, hogs did far better. Runs continued small and prices worked sharply higher, with packing sows predominating in the crop.

Upturns on sows amounted to 65-75c. Heavy butchers followed and light lights and light hogs gained 40-50c. The top went to $13.65, highest since October, 1926. The stimulus, of course, was scarcity, growers marketing very few light hogs; not many butchers, but quite a few sows scaling 450 lbs. upward. This made for very plain killing quality, generally speaking.

Top hogs are now about $2 under a year ago. The average costs of hogs now and a year ago is hardly compable because such a large proportion of the current run comprises sows.

High cattle and high hogs have pulled fat lambs forward, natives reaching $11.75 early this week. Only a few weeks ago the top was $10. But the supply of lambs is more nearly normal than either cattle or hogs, hence a price reaction late in the week which sent best natives to $11.35 and good to choice natives and westerns at $10.75-$11.25.

Sentiment in lambs at current levels is weak because of the sizable supply to come in the immediate future. But because of very ample feed crops, matured and maturing, the country is unusually active in buying western feeder lambs and stocker and feeder steers. Montana and Wyoming feeder lambs were contracted freely this week at $8.50-$9. Heavy feeder steers sold to $11.50 and thin offerings, including calves, at $7-$10.

Construction Work In Engineering Line 17 P. C. Under 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week cnded Aug. 3 totaled $44,041,000, a decline of 7 per cent from the preceding week and a drop of 17 per cent under the like 1936 week, Engineering-News Record reports.

Private building contracts at $15,509,000 sagged 26 per cent under the preceding week, though they held 6 per cent above the like week of last year. While public awards at $28,532,000 were 8 per cent above the preceding week, they dropped 26 per cent under the like week last year.

Construction awards were as follows:

	Wk Aug 3	Prev Wk	Yr Ago
Ttl Priv	$15,509,000	$20,930,000	$14,678,000
Federal	6,749,000	3,818,000	15,138,000
State & Mu	21,783,000	22,545,000	23,437,000
Ttl Public	28,532,000	26,463,000	38,575,000
Total Awds	44,041,000	47,393,000	53,253,000

Keystone Fund To Make Distributions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Keystone Fund in low-price bonds, "B3," will pay $1.00 a share on August 15 to holders of record July 31. "S4," the Keystone Fund in low-price stocks will pay a regular distribution of income August 15 of $0.05 a share, the same as was paid a year ago.

"K1" will pay a special profits distribution of income on August 15, the record date in this instance, however, being August 5. It is estimated that regular income will amount to $1.00 a share and realized profits of $0.50 a share, a total payment of $1.50 a share, says Keystone Custodan Funds, Inc., of this city.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 4

Promoted

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Carl R. Gray Jr.

Son of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, Who Has Just Been Named Executive Vice-President of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, in Charge of All Omaha Operations

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of July 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 87.5 per cent of the 1926 average during the last week in July, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The all-commodity index is 3.3 per cent above the year's low of early January and 0.9 per cent below the high of April 3. It is 0.3 per cent above the level of a month ago and 9.0 per cent above a year ago.

The farm products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, and drugs, and miscellaneous commodity groups declined during the week. Foods, hides and leather products, building materials, chemicals and housefurnishing goods advanced. The metals and metal products group remained unchanged at last week's level.

Commodity groups	July 31 1937	July 24 1937	Aug. 1 1936	Aug. 3 1935
All commodities	87.5	87.5	80.3	79.6
Farm products	87.7	88.4	81.5	78.4
Foods	86.5	86.0	81.0	83.4
Hides and leather products	108.4	107.6	94.1	90.0
Textile products	77.6	77.9	70.3	70.0
Fuel and lighting materials	78.8	78.6	77.0	75.0
Metals and metal products	95.4	95.4	86.3	85.8
Building materials	96.7	96.8	86.8	85.3
Chemicals and drugs	83.6	83.8	78.9	78.5
Housefurnishing goods	92.7	91.6	82.6	81.9
Miscellaneous	78.2	79.2	70.6	67.5
Raw materials	85.3	85.2	79.7	1/
Semimanufactured articles	86.7	86.9	75.5	1/
Finished products	89.1	88.9	81.7	1/
All commodities other than farm products	87.5	87.4	80.1	79.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	86.2	86.3	79.4	77.9

/1 Not computed.

Business Personals

Mr. G. M. Whelan, general sales manager of the American Oil Company, announced the consolidation of New Haven and Boston divisions with the division office at Boston. Mr. Whelan also announced the appointment of Mr. G. R. Torborg as division manager, replacing Mr. J. J. Leu, recently promoted to assistant general sales manager for the American Oil Company northern division. Mr. Torborg will have the responsibility of consolidating the New Haven and Boston divisions, assisted by Mr. R. W. Reilly.

The appointment of C. L. Droit, assistant secretary and chief clerk to the president, as secretary of the Western Pacific Railroad has been announced by Charles Elsey, president. He succeeds W. G. Bruen, who spent 59 years in railroad service, first with the Illinois Central and, since 1908, with the Western Pacific. Mr. Droit entered Western Pacific service in 1910.

James A. Linen Jr., for the past nine years chairman of the board of directors of the International Educational Publishing Company, has been elected president of the company. He succeeds C. J. Sabiston who retired after serving as president since 1924. The International Educational Publishing Company is the parent organization of the International Correspondence Schools companies in foreign countries. D. J. Gray was elected president of the International Correspondence Schools of Latin America. Mr. Gray was formerly vice-president of the South American company.

Personnel changes affecting two well known stock exchange houses become effective Aug. 2, when Stuart B. Coxhead and Harry L. Hoglander retire from general partnership in Bull & Eldredge to join Rhoades & Company. Mr. Hoglander, who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, will become a general partner there, while Mr. Coxhead, together with Ralph J. Spitzer, Herman D. Meyer and Cosmo T. Dell, all of whom also were with Bull & Eldredge, will join the firm's bond department. The bond business heretofore conducted by Bull & Eldredge will be continued by Rhoades & Company, who will clear for them.

C. E. Adams, president of Air Reduction Company, has been elected chairman of the board, and C. S. Munson, vice-president, elected president. F. B. Adams, who has been chairman of the board, has been elected chairman of the executive committe, a new office.

E. K. Van Aernam of Crossett, Ark., has been re-elected president of the American Retailers' Association. Vice-presidents re-elected were Mahlon Garber, Columbia, Tenn.; John F. Lottes, Perryville, Mo.; L. A. Sullivan, Grant, Neb., and Louis Weisberg, Loveland, Colo. New vice-presidents chosen were Robert V. Stinson Jr., Mount Vernon, Ind., and P. V. Wiley, Hutchinson, Kan.

21 States Pass Chain Store Tax Since Year 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A total of 21 states have passed laws placing a discriminatory license on chain stores since 1932, according to Poor's Stock Reports. Rates in most states, says the report, are graduated from a nominal figure per store for the first few outlets, to as high as $750 a unit in Texas for each store over 50.

"Some states," says the report, "go even further, assessing every store in the chain at the graduated rate applying to the last unit. Louisiana, using this basis, further complicates matters by counting every store operated, whether in the state or not.

"Thus, a 501 store chain with one unit in Louisiana must pay the top tax of $500 on that outlet. To prevent chains from escaping the usual type of tax through establishing supermarkets, Tennessee taxes chains on the amount of floor space family dwelling class and most of these are in the suburbs. There is a great demand for good apartment space in the city, but as Mr. Lorish points out, the demand hasn't yet exceeded the supply.

Mr. Lorish notes how tenants began to move when the May 1 rent boost was put into effect, resulting in a drop in the occupancy figures for the city.

"This indicates that, on the whole," he says, "May 1 rent raises were all the market could stand."

Mr. Lorish also warned against the practice of creating vacancies by raising rents to exorbitant figures on the theory that it is good business to have a few vacant suites on a rising rental market. It is important, the board president declares, that residential buildings go into the spring of 1938 at an occupancy exceeding 1937 levels.

Vacancies Depress Rents

"Vacancy in any proportion," he explains further, "has a definite tendency to depress rental market conditions and set tenants to wondering about rental market weakness."

Reviewing the first six months of the 1937 market Mr. Lorish says that conditions have exceeded even the spectacular recovery of the first half of 1933. As factors in this activity he points to a marriage "boom" here, a reduction of 15,000 families on relief, decreases in eviction suits, and a decrease of foreclosure suits.

Int. Paper & Power Clears the Way For New Capitalization

NEW YORK (AP)—The board of directors of International Paper & Power Company have voted to take steps to effect the company's plan for change in capitalization.

Permission to rearrange its $150,000,000 capital structure and clear the way for resuming dividends by issuing new stock in exchange for present securities has been given by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In a brief announcement, the company said application must be made to list the new shares on the New York Stock Exchange and for their registration under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

This and other steps, it said, "will require some time, but the directors expect they can fix the date for the exchange of the new securities for the old not later than Oct. 1, 1937."

The company, a holding concern with properties in New England and Canada, suspended dividends on the preferred shares in July, 1931, and on the common in the third quarter of 1930.

The plan calls for a new capitalization consisting of 1,000,000 shares of new 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, $100 par value, and 6,000,000 shares of $15 par common. Part of the new stock would replace existing capital issues. There would also be authorized a series of common stock purchase warrants entitling holders to buy 1,348,218 shares of the new common at $25 a share.

N. Y. Bank Loans At Recovery High

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of reporting member banks reached a new high level for the recovery period on July 21, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported in its monthly review of credit and business.

"In the large New York city banks," said the review, "the volume of business loans now shows a very substantial increase in comparison with a year previous; while definite figures on the amount of commercial and industrial loans were not available prior to May of this year, the data on the volume of loans other than security loans indicate an expansion of at least one-third during the past year.

"In 100 other principal cities of the country the data for weekly reporting member banks have shown a somewhat larger increase than in New York City in volume of business loans during the past month, as in the case of the New York City banks such loans rose to the highest levels in several years."

Chain Store Units Report Sales Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—July sales reports of leading chain store units show general gains over the corresponding month last year. Volume for seven months likewise was higher in most instances.

The reports include:

	1937	1936	Inc.
S. S. Kresge			
July	$12,230,610	$11,169,274	9.5
Seven months	80,967,071	75,489,354	7.1
Peoples Drug Stores			
July	1,868,123	1,723,821	7.8
Seven months	12,772,242	11,869,873	10.1
Crown Drug			
July	721,094	728,148	.9
10 months	7,191,336	8,913,897	4.5

Goldsborough, Patman, Thomas Bills Seen Based on Fallacies

By Harold M. Fleming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Goldsborough, Patman, and Thomas banking bills, now before Congress, are exciting a mild interest in Wall Street, though none are expected to pass and the McAdoo branch banking bill is the chief legislative focus of banking discussion.

These three bills embody the principles of modern Congressional thought along banking lines so characteristically that they deserve some analysis despite their poor political prospects.

The Goldsborough bill, according to its sponsor, is aimed at providing "a national monetary policy which will increase production and consumption to the limits of the country's power to produce." It would require the Treasury to loan to the banks, which in turn would loan to commercial borrowers amounts sufficient to enable the borrower—presumably retailers—to buy goods from manufacturers at his cost price and offer them retail at a low enough price to move them. They might, for example, buy shoes at $5 a pair and sell them at $4.25. The borrowed 75 cents would, presumably, be passed on to the manufacturer.

To Regulate Value of Money

The Patman bill is vastly simpler. As already discussed on this page, it would merely require the Treasury to buy out the member banks' ownership in the Federal Reserve Banks.

The Thomas bill, which is being discussed before the Senate Banking Committee and is to be actively pushed at the next session, would convert the Federal Reserve System into a governmental agency for the express purpose of "regulating the value of money and to place and keep in circulation a sufficient amount of properly valued currency to adequately supply the demands and needs of the people of the United States." (Senator Thomas is author of the amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act bearing his name, authorizing the President to issue $3,000,000,000 of greenbacks and to require the Federal Reserve System to take $3,000,000,000 of government securities. The pending bill would, in brief, require the Federal Reserve System to put prices at the 1926 level and hold them there.

Of the three, the Patman bill is, of course, the most obvious, the tritest, and politically the most surefire. It follows conservatively the political vogue of the day—of government ownership and control. In moving toward stronger and more centralized government, it is as fashionable as was the Patman Act aimed against stronger and more centralized private enterprise.

Senator Thomas's proposal goes on from the Patman proposal, down the usual trail of unconventional credit theory pioneered by Irving Fisher, and would have the Reserve authorities stabilize prices, something which, in Senate hearings ever since the war, they have protested their inability to do. It would give them, in short, a mandate to do something which, bankers say, the art of credit management does not yet enable them to do.

The Goldsborough bill is by far the boldest of the three. Without trifling over the heart of the problem—our undefined and unstandardized dollar—it goes courageously to its periphery—retail prices, where the dollar is used for a measure. It would set up a national Credit Commission, ". . . especially equipped to estimate the current flow of trade . . . (and) establish a general blanket discount on the price level of goods sold at retail . . . through licenses issued to all retailers to dispense the established discount by, in effect, selling below cost. . . ." The Treasury is to foot the difference.

A 'Pocopo' Argument

Representative Goldsborough says this will not raise, but lower prices. But every time shoes that cost $5 sell for $4.25 or less, 75 cents of new money is passed out by the Treasury, and whoever gets it, one might assume, would have that much more to spend. The discussion last week in the House Banking Committee over whether the proposal would raise or lower prices was reminiscent of Ambrose Pierce's description of the pocopo—a South American animal remarkable for its diet; it eats only other pocopos, which not being easily obtained, starvation causes the race of pocopos to diwndle; as a result of which, there being fewer mouths to feed, the animals multiply rapidly.

This is the Social Credit plan, and financial writers discuss it rarely because they find it hard to understand. At the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville last summer a group of them filed in to an afternoon session on the subject and practically wore themselves out trying to understand it. On the other hand the Social Credit people assert rather bitterly that this branch of the writing profession has never given them a break.

These plans all have one assumption in common, and they share this assumption with the more eclectic ideas of Mr. Eccles and Mr. Roosevelt. They assume that price-control is a matter of political control. The Patman proposal moves in that direction through government ownership of the Federal Reserve. The Thomas proposal seems to assume that the Federal can control credit and prices, whether government-owned or not. The Goldsborough plan assumes something near economic omniscience in a Federal Credit Commission. The Administration's program assumes that an inspired government control of budgets, foreign trade, wages, farm prices, etc., can turn the trick. All assume that what business, with the most expert statistical help and the most astute financial advice, has been unable to do, can be done by duly constituted authorities.

They have one other common characteristic. All seem to bog down in a common welter of imponderable phrases. They depend on talk of "adjusting demand to productive capacity," or "regulating credit to meet the needs of business," or "determining the ratio that goods going into consumption bear to productive capacity" or "controlling the supply of money," or other vague and futile phrases lamentably unrelated to the actual practice of commercial banking, trade pricing, and industrial cost accounting. Laymen, like John Milton's "hungry sheep, look up and are not fed, but swoll'n with the rank wind." There ought to be a law against the use of such phrases—or perhaps an SEC to register the public offering of each new one.

It is remarkable that the fashionable approaches to the master problem of prices and credit invariably take the hard and indirect route of political management, instead of the obvious approach through the idea of a standard, as that idea is used in engineering. Professional makers of prices—purchasing agents, sales managers, farmers, brokers, etc.—are in the position of carpenters building a house with foot-rules that exist only in their thoughts. One day the house expands, the next day contracts. If they did as carpenters do, they would take wood or steel, and agree on a standard of length. If they do as modern economic thinkers would have them, however, they will try to find out how to set up an Authority which would tease or force everybody to think of an imaginary footrule and use it.

Wants Control Enlarged

The Administration has decided that Reserve Board control is not alone sufficient to give stability to an institution, the price system, which tries to get along without a practical standard. So it wants to expand the control. Representative Goldsborough would go still further.

The gold standard suffered the unfortunate handicap of not being practical. The use of a fixed weight of precious metal as a standard unit of account, accompanied by the unavoidable use of unsound promises to deliver this fixed weight of metal in commercial exchange for other goods, was like an attempt in engineering to use measurements guessed at and hoped for—as if the builder of a skyscraper or a zeppelin should employ his instruments of precision only on the occasion and for the purpose of demonstrating his mistakes.

Economics has gone so wholly political in recent years that all remembrance of the meaning of the word "control" except its political meaning—that of persuasion and coercion—has been obliterated. The engineering or technological meaning should be recalled. The dictionary defines control as "1. Orig: to check by a duplicate register or account . . . 2. To check, test, or verify by counter or parallel evidence or experiments; to verify by comparison or research." Only in the fourth meaning does it get down to—"4. To exercise restraining or directing influence over; to dominate; regulate. . . ."

Retail Business Up 8 to 20 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continuance of hot weather maintained the pre-eminence of summer goods in consumers' purchases during the past week, according to Dun & Bradstreet's weekly retail review.

Clearances of sportswear, knit goods, cotton dresses, coats, handbags, filet gloves, men's suits, polo shirts, and slacks attracted the most generous response that some retailers had experienced for the comparative period, says the report. Demand for beach apparel and accessories was undiminished, but stocks nearly were exhausted. Furs at Midsummer prices dominated the August promotions, with a strong second provided by furniture, draperies, floor-coverings, refrigerators, and other electric household appliances. Evidence was ubiquitous of the definite shift to the better grades of merchandise of all types.

"All of the leading centers of distribution reported larger sales than for the week preceding," says the review, "the advance ranging from 3 to 8 per cent.

The estimated volume of retail distribution for the country, as a whole, was 8 to 20 per cent larger than for the corresponding 1936 week. Consumer buying in the New England states was the largest in more than a month, extending the gain over 1936 to 8 to 15 per cent. August opened auspiciously for retailers in the East, the well-patronized promotions sending sales 9 to 20 per cent above 1936.

"Supported mainly by the increase in agricultural areas, retail sales in the Middle West exceeded last year's by 12 to 22 per cent; demand continued to lag at some industrial centers. For the Northwest the spread was widened to 15 to 22 per cent, helped by the enlarged grain crop prospects, despite rust losses. While buying was slowed by the break in cotton prices, the advantage for the South was widened to 15 to 25 per cent. For the Southwest the improvement over 1936 moved up to 15 to 30 per cent, with some retailers ahead of 1929 comparatives. Settlement of most of the strikes helped the Pacific Coast to go 12 to 20 per cent ahead of 1936.

"'Market Week' events, held simultaneously in so many of the principal wholesale centers, provided the long-awaited stimulus to set fall buying in motion. At some of these, initial orders approximated the 1929 comparatives, with the general average from 20 to 35 per cent ahead of last year's bookings.

"Most of these events featured women's wear, millinery, dress accessories, and gift lines. The attention of many buyers centered on Christmas decorations, toys, and holiday goods, as they planned unusually early promotions to extend the Christmas selling season. With the largest orders placed by merchants in farm areas, the estimated wholesale volume went 15 to 25 per cent over the 1936 week," concludes the report.

Rayon Yarn Output Makes New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Rayon filament yarn produced in the United States during the quarter ended June 30, 1937, broke all quarterly output records, according to Rayon Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

The entire industry produced an aggregate 78,450,000 pounds for the second quarter of the year. This compares with production of 76,700,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1937 and a 1936 quarterly average of 69,400,000 pounds. The totals do not include rayon staple fiber production.

Steel Ingot Output For 7 Months Rises 32 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel ingot production for the first seven months of the year totaled 33,321,299 gross tons, an increase of 32 per cent over output for the corresponding period of 1936, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

For July production was 9 per cent above June, with 4,556,596 tons against 4,183,762 in the preceding month, and 16 per cent above 3,914,370 tons produced in July a year ago.

Operations in the industry for the month were at 78.49 per cent of capacity, compared with 74.46 per cent in June and 67.61 per cent last year.

The seven months total, the institute said, was only 1.7 per cent less than the 1929 figure of 33,886,857 tons.

Corporation Bond Financing Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—Declines in corporate issues in the bond market and the usual midsummer lull in financial activity were factors in a sharp drop in financing for the week, investment circles declare.

New issues fell to $13,586,494 in the week ended Aug. 5, from $37,947,669, a special compilation by Poor's Publishing Co. showed. In the like week a year ago the total was $52,966,857.

South Australia Revenues in Year Best in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Highest revenues in the history of South Australia—£11,739,000—were recorded for the financial year, which ended June 30. The surplus was £139,000. In many respects the figures had not been eclipsed since the peak years prior to 1909. The actual surplus was more like £250,000, but the Government expanded expenditures for education, railways and water supplies. When the Premier and Treasurer, Richard L. Butler, introduces his budget he is expected to announce taxation reductions. Taxes have been very high during the period of economic stress. Substantial increases in revenue from taxation, railways and motor registrations were largely responsible for the record figures of income.

The Government has authorised a vote of £40,000 for country water plans to meet the demands from producers who are extending their holdings and to encourage further settlement. The total capacity of country reservoirs is now 8,474,454,100 gallons, and of the five metropolitan programs, 13,436,489,560 gallons.

With the completion of the Mount Bold reservoir at the end of June the supply of water to the city and suburbs has been practically doubled and brings the capital cost of South Australia's water districts to approximately £15,000,000 and their total area to nearly 12,000,000 acres.

The State has a far-flung territory of 243,244,800 acres to encompass and, so far as possible, outposts of settlement have to be served. The dam of the Mount Bold scheme is 719 feet long and 147 feet high. It takes the form of an arched concrete dam across a stream and its capacity is 6,688,000,000 gallons.

In other directions South Australia is showing a marked recovery. Exports in the financial year, which ended in June, were more than £1,000,000 above 1935-36, and the number of unemployed is rapidly declining. There is now a dearth of skilled tradesmen, and the motor body building and engineering industries are working overtime. Business leaders report that the prospects for continued buoyancy in trade are most encouraging.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Earlier in the year I commented in this column on the increase of bankers' advances which has become a characteristic feature of the present stage of our recovery. It was suggested that if advances were to continue their expansion, the Central Bank would have to expand the credit base for the whole system, or alternatively the joint-stock banks would have to dispose of their less profitable investments. The latter alternative could hardly be attractive in the eyes of a government wanting itself to borrow substantial amounts of new money for rearmament. The mid-year returns from the leading joint stock banks show further light on the recent trend.

The changes in the principal items from June 30, 1936, to June 30 of the current year are summarized in the following table, which covers the eight leading banks:

June 30, Million £

	1936	1937	C'ge
Deposits	2,145	2,211	66
Acceptances	99	119	20
Cash	229	245	16
Call money	146	155	9
Discounts	296	242	—54
Investments	607	610	3
Advances	845	938	93

There is no legal restriction upon the reserves required to be held by British joint-stock banks, but it is general practice to operate with a cash ratio (half money in the till, half deposits at the Bank of England) of about 10 per cent of deposits, and to keep a further 20 per cent of deposits as call money, discounts and balances with other banks. Thus the practical maximum percentage of deposits which can be used for investments or advances is about 70 per cent.

The table above shows that during the 12 months to the end of June this year eight principal banks increased their advances by 93 millions, and that this increase in earning assets was made possible without any reduction in investments because deposits increased sufficiently to permit an increase of about 47 million in earning assets, and because discounts decreased by some 54 millions.

May Expand Credit Base

A year ago the combined investments and advances for these banks added up to 67.7 per cent of deposits; this year the percentage of cash and quick assets has been allowed to fall so that the investments plus advances now total almost exactly 70 per cent of deposits. According to accepted British banking practice, no further increase in advances will be possible unless the investment portfolio is allowed to decrease, or the Bank of England expands the credit base.

Compared with a year ago, the Bank of England return shows an increase in gold holdings of 110 millions, of which 49 millions is entered as reserve against an increase of equal amount in the note circulation, and 60 millions is sterilized by writing down the fiduciary issue. It is to be expected that during the next six months there will be a deliberate expansion of the credit base by Bank of England purchases of securities in order to provide the joint-stock banks with the necessary funds to meet the demand for advances. This expansion will in all probability feed the rising fires of price increases.

Wholesale prices have now been on the upward grade for a month. The reduction provoked earlier in the year by gold scares and the attack of President Roosevelt and Neville Chamberlain on high commodity prices reached its bottom early in June. The Economist index of British wholesale prices (Sept. 18, 1931, as 100) reached 144.3 at the end of March, went down to 139.4 on June 16 and was 140.7 on July 14.

The Ministry of Labor's cost of living index has risen by 6 per cent during the last year, although the July figure was still below the corresponding month of 1929. Real wages are assumed to be higher than they were in 1929, although the present trend is for real wages to fall.

The speculators and investors of the London stock market view with envy the marked improvement in market conditions which has developed on Wall Street during the last two weeks; they had expected some such recovery to be staged before long in America, but they still see little encouragement in London. Business is on a very small scale and the normally dull Bank Holiday account is just around the corner.

Yields Now 3.35 P. C.

Prices have fallen for shares which have already participated to the full in the benefits of trade revival. The actuaries index of average yield on gilt-edged stood at 3.35 per cent in mid-July this year, against 2.92 a year ago; and on industrial equities at 4.39 per cent against 3.72 a year ago. The spread has increased from 0.80 per cent to 1.04 per cent. But nobody seems to have the courage to forecast or the evidence to expect a marked rise from the present level of stock exchange prices. All the evidence seems to point to an increase in the general level of interest rates.

In the first six months of the current year domestic output was 6,338,000 tons, imports 621,000, exports 1,349,000 tons, and available for the home market, 5,600,000 tons. There has also been some reduction in stocks over the year. In order to avoid the effects of scrambling for steel to build up stocks, a group of large consumers has arranged with steel suppliers to place their orders on the basis of actual prospective consumption.

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United States and Canada

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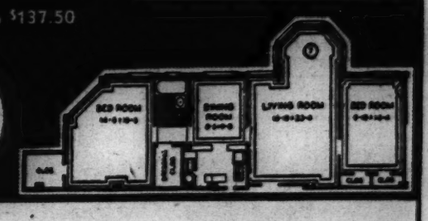

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2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1568

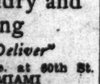
SUNOCO Dr. Blend Gasoline
HINELY'S
SUNOCO SERVICE
Washing—Polishing—Waxing
Specialized Lubrication
S. W. 27th Ave. and Dixie Highway
Phone 4-9106

BAY SHORE CLEANERS
6810 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alterations and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

Phone 3-1380 New Work
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

LUZIER'S COSMETICS
Complete line of toiletries for the family will be personally demonstrated by appointment.
EMMA S. VASVARY
2624 Taluga Drive Phone 4-2827

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons.



For a Delicious 35c or 50c Dinner
Stop at the
Quarry Grill
Federal Highway, Ojus, Florida
12 Miles North of Miami
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Wilbrandt, Props.

Miami Real Estate
SALES RENTALS
MANAGEMENT
FRANK B. MORGAN
Phone 3-4101 811 Seybold Building

Stephens Restaurant
Open All Summer
A Good Place to Eat
38 W. Flagler Street
(Across from Courthouse)

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Sunday advertisers are glad to show you of the excellent services that appear in response to their Monday advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the prosperous people the value of the advertising.

MIAMI
(Continued)

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
STEWART E. CLARK
869 N. E. 77th St. Tel. Edgewater 2260

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

Upholstering - Refinishing
Repairing - Cabinet Work
Flamingo Furniture Shop
"Fine Furniture Made Finer"
Geo. F. Darrow, Mgr.
Phone 4-4880 3496 Main Highway
Coconut Grove, Fla.

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 6-5365
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Loyola Davis
"THE LITTLE DRESSMAKER"
Designing — Copying — Alterations
Evening Gowns a Specialty
Please Call for Appointment
Room 111, Le Roy Hotel, Collins Avenue at 33rd Street
PHONE 5-6411 MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers

49 West Concord, Near Orange Ave.
PHONE 3176

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

MAAS
the haberdasher
THE STORE FOR MEN and BOYS
franklin & twiggs
TAMPA

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
Tampa, Fla.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

BUY YOUR ICE
FROM THE TRUCKS WITH SOLAR RED EMBLEM

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
808-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST.
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes.
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

VENOR AND SON
Scientific shoe rebuilding. We have moved from Datura Street to our new quarters, 322 First St. Sandles made to order from your own foot print. We can stretch shoes longer as well as wider. High-class shoe repairing. Work called for and delivered.
322 FIRST STREET Tel. 4932

W. E. FROST
Hornac Paint was developed to resist the Ultra Violet Ray ● For the best in paints insist upon A. C. Horn Company's line of paints ● We sell them on a money back guarantee.
W. E. Frost 516 Clematis St. Phone 4951

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

HOUSE PAINT
SWP
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 8789

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture is Not Expensive

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods.
No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE We 6943

ATLANTA
(Continued)

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
GEBLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4837

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—
no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg Walnut 3793

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

DRY CLEANING Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING
Main 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

M. C. PITTMAN ROOFING CO.
Bird's Composition Shingles and Built-Up Roofs
Full Line of Composition Roofing Paints and Varnishes
559 Mulberry Street Phone 1783

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Colins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-5125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SYNTONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses handled to perfection
DIAL 3-5151

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—"Suzy Olivier" 6 rue de Calais (9 ème) Haute-Couture models Comes to your home Tel Trinité 84-90

INSURANCE

PARIS, FRANCE—H. BOUIMET "Assureur Conseil" Insurance of all kinds. 56 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel Anj 18.00

LINGERIE

PARIS VICINITY — Madame LEFAUX 15 route de Croissy, Le Pecq (8 & O). Lingerie ready made and to order; moderate prices. Visits clients homes. Tel. St. Germain 668.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS—Villa Riviera, 19 rue Olivier Fr; demi pension, Frs. 30.-; pension, Frs. 40.- daily; quiet, comfortable home, large garden.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE
Linen-House for Finest Bed and Table-Linen
Weiner
PRAHA, Václavské nám. 19 CARLSBAD Parkhotel Pupp.

Jewels, Bohemian Garnets
Own Atelier
JOSEF RITTER
JINDŘIŠSKÁ 21, PRAHA II. TEL.: 32673

FERKL and MANDL
Hairdresser
Panská 2, Praha II
Tel.: 22525

FRANCE

FRENCH PROVINCES
LES GOLF HOTELS
Modern Comfort
Close to Beach and the Golf Course
Excellent Cuisine
The Automobile Club of America

PARIS
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 28-47
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 21-64
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

CAMILLE OLIVIER
Artisan
GOLDSMITH - JEWELLER
Modern and Antique Bibelots—Works of Art
2 RUE BALLU, PARIS 9e

HOLLAND

ARNHEM
SMITS
FOTO KINO
Ontw: Afdr: Vergrooten
Steenstraat 14 Tel. 26995
ARNHEM

HAARLEM
Book Service
H. DE VRIES
Any Book — Any Magazine — Anywhere
JACOBIJNESTRAAT 3
Ged. Oude Gracht 27.

THE HAGUE
ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 394544

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Meubel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71. 73. 75a

NORWAY

OSLO
Jensen & Co
TORVGATEN 5 a.
Largest selections in groceries and finer foods.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wandering—there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in perter, glass, pottery, and handwoven textiles.
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78-Stockholm

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69, Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzargatan 32
In Göteborg: V. Hamngatan 11.

Myrsfestis Matthioma
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM
IN
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 50 GOTEBORG

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
DROTTNINGGATAN 30 Tel. 212868

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

STENCILS
Grevmagnigatan 5
Tel. 600666

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schelegatan 18. Tel. 507413

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 28
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

BASEL

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
BARFÜSSERPLATZ 21.
Tel. 46.448

BERNE

Bern Marktgasse 27
Zurich Paradeplatz

Bernois Lin L-O
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes, and Shoes for difficult foot Specialität Prothos

Silks Velvets Neckties
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear

Seiden Jucker
am Theaterplatz, Bern

E. Frieden
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder-Artikel
Bijouterie

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

Parfumerie Millefleurs
J. SALZMANN
Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Requisites

GROSSENBACHER & Co.
Autozubehör und Ersatzteile
(Motor Car Accessories, spare parts)
Hirschengraben 6

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
Best Coal, Wood, Briquettes, Coke

A. RIS-EGGER
Kohlenhandel A. G.
MARKTGASSE 40 Tel. 21.455 and 41.061

DAINTY FANCY WORK
Speciality Tapestry
M. SAEGESSER
Amthausgasse 18 Feine Handarbeiten

GROCERY SHOP
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
Tavelweg 38
Kolonialwaren Conserven
WERNLI BISCUITS

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. 23.405

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3. Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
SPITALGASSE 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen
Biscomes de Berne

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes Repairs

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

BIEL

Möbel? dann nur bei
J. MÜLLER-WYSS
MÖBELWERKSTÄTEN · TAPISSERIE
gegr. 1906 · NIDAU · Tel. 6006
(FURNITURE)

SPECIAL DAMENSALON
Ondulation, Dauer- und Wasserwellen
Parfumerie
Geschwister Pfannenschmidt
Manicure, Postiche
51, Bahnhofstrasse. Tel. 49.46
HAIRDRESSER Also in Grindelwald

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 21.442
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Genève
Articles de ménage

The Hudson Bay Fur Store
61 Rue du Rhone Telephone 41.654
Fine assortment of choice furs
Exclusive Paris Models

PAPETERIE IMPRESSIONS MEUBLES AND FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHÔNE GENEVE
(Stationery)

Serrurerie F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
19 RUE DU NANT
(Locksmith)

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
Office Supplies Repairs
O. Bachmann. Passage des Lions 7.

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/30 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822 (Drapery Store)

GEORG JENSEN'S SILVER
Same Prices as in Copenhagen
Sole Agent: HENRI ROZELAAR
Jeweller — Watchmaker
PLACE DU MOLARD 1

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
For Men, Women and Children at
"Rivoli BALLY"
18 Rue du Marche
"LA RATIONNELLE"
15 Rue de Rive

Laiterie "La Clochette"
DAIRY
J. Bouvard, S.A.
23, Rue Kléberg

MUHLSTEIN
RUE DE LA CONFÉDÉRATION
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made
Skis, Racquets, etc.

Robert Chevallier
20 Rue du Marché, Terraillet
Maroquinerie
Articles de Voyage
Leather Goods

Mallard & Dolphin
Broderies de Style - Ouvrages de Dames
Contrats Embroidery Genève

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms Fr. 6.-
If desired, lessons at home.
Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

INTERLAKEN

Fish and Chickens
A. MICHEL A. G.
Comestibles
Tel. 140

LAUSANNE

R. OTT
Entreprise de terrassements
Maçonnerie. Beton armé et pierre artificielle. Prix modérés.
Devis gratis sur demande.
Chemin de Verdonnet 14, Lausanne
Tel. 24.941 (Mastermason)

AGENCE IMMOBILIERE
Georges Walter
33, Rue de Bourg. Tel. 32.411
Since devaluation good opportunities in villas and estates.

LUCERNE

Stationery
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 31.581
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Bookbinding and Printing

W. BITTERLI
Baker and Confectioner
Bleicherstr. Ecke Mythenstr.
Tel. 23.325

NEUCHATEL

Confiserie - Patisserie
Charles Hänni, Rue de l'Hôpital
TEA-ROOM, PASTRY, TOURTES
Speciality: Chocolate Candies

J. BENKERT & CIE
Place du Port
Horticulture and Flower Shop
Member of the "Union Florale Européenne"

MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
RUE DU SEYON
Tel. 52.814
Books—Stationery

ST. GALLEN

Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk

Metzler
Volksmagazin, St. Gallen

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN (Continued)

E. GRÜNENFELDER
beim Broderbrunnen
CORSETS
LINGERIE FINE

THUN

MARIE ANDRES
Plätzli 79, THUN
Gobelin de Style, Mercerie, Laine, coton, Maison de confiance.
(NEEDLEWORK)

ZURICH

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Grascher-Haller/Zürich 4
Badenerstrasse 21 / I. Etage / beim Stauffacher

Kinderbetten
Kindermöbel
Leiterwagen
Puppenwagen
Liegestühle
Rohrmöbel
Spielfahrzeuge für Kinder
Alle Reparaturen billigst Tel. 51.339
(Nursery Furniture, Wicker Furniture)

Sprungli, Confectioner
Paradeplatz, Zurich
Light Lunch—Afternoon Tea
Mail Orders: Chocolates Lindt & Sprüngli

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear.
Limmatquai 109 Tel. 36.526

Silks, Silk Goods, Woollens
Swiss Knitwear
GRIEDER & CO.
ZURICH
Lucerne St. Moritz

DAMEN- UND HERREN-SALON
14 Kabinen
Silistrasse 33
Tel. 36.945
K. IPS
(Hairdresser)

CUTLERY BLEULER
2 Poststrasse 2, Zürich I.

NOVANA IMPORT A.G.
Mühlebachstrasse 40
Bouillon, Cacao, Vanille
Englische Creme und Pudding
(BROTH—COCOA—VANILLA)

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy.
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Rämistrasse 5
Select Choice

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS
Ladies' Outfitters
New range of British Spring and Summer Wear now on show.
"The Better Kind"
76, ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street Cape Town

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dormehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St.
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
39 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-2577

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

DURBAN

PREMIER BUTCHERY
Under Personal Supervision of the Proprietors: Hunter & Dyson
FRESH MEAT DAILY
BABY BEEF a Speciality
Delivery twice daily to any part of Durban. Telephone your orders. Phone 20480
STALL 7—BOROUGH MARKET

MILLAR BROS.
FOR
FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25912 and (after hours) 46372
401 WEST STREET

Comber & Russell Ltd.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls—Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Herby Taylor & Ellis' Building
848 West St. (opp. Heawoods) Phone 20849

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.
Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At your service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites.
209 PINE STREET Phone 20521

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS Mobilgas MOBILOIL Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2062 P. O. Box 89
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
for Value in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner Eloff and President Streets
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-8811
Also at
Krugersdorp, Germiston and Benoni

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: G. Van Diggien and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

ADIE & CO.
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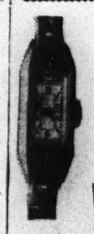

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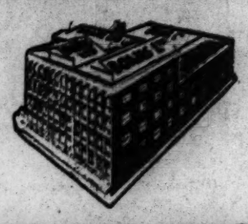

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Big Business (Twentieth Century)—More adventures in the series about the Jones family. This time they are involved in an oil stock promotion scheme when a lucky invention rescues them from difficulties. Up to the standard of its predecessors. Jed Prouty, Shirley Deane, Spring Byington, Russell Gleason. Family.

Big Shot (RKO)—Farce with overtones of romance and melodrama, about a small-town fellow who inherited a fortune and never guessed that it was amassed by a gangster until he contributed to a campaign to clean up his adopted city. Guy Kibbee's acting is the picture's chief recommendation. Cora Witherspoon, Dorothy Moore, Gordon Jones. Family.

Exclusive (Paramount)—Newspaper story which several former newspaper men helped to prepare. It sets a father and daughter in rival journalistic camps with one serving a scandal mongering sheet and the other championing a more responsible brand of journalism. The father, who believes that the profession still has ethics, brings the daughter around to his point of view in the end. Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer, Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Nolan, Ralph Morgan. Young people and adults.

Love in a Bungalow (Universal)—Light comedy about the hostess of a model bungalow, a rash salesman out of a job who takes refuge in the house, the letter that the pair of them wrote to win a radio contest and the complications into which they are plunged by award of the prize. Nany Grey, Kent Taylor, Jack Smart. Family.

Saratoga (MGM) — Jean Harlow's last picture, setting her against a background of the race tracks at Saratoga and in Florida. Clark Gable is a professional bookmaker who bests her hand as a suitor and wins a fortune from him in wagers. Lionel Barrymore, Walter Pidgeon, Una Merkel, Cliff Edwards. Adults.

They Won't Forget (Warner)—Tragedy of lynching based on a novel by Lloyd Greene, directed with power by Mervyn LeRoy and acted with skill by a cast including Claude Rains, Gloria Dickson, Edward Norris and Lana Taylor. The story deals with a teacher charged, with killing one of his pupils and unjustly convicted, who becomes a victim of mob violence. Adults.

Toast of New York (RKO)—Fictionalized biography tracing the checkered career of Jim Fisk as a shyster pedlar before the Civil War, as a speculator in cotton during the conflict and as a manipulator of railroad stocks during reconstruction days. Emphasis lies more on the amusing aspects of his adventures than on their social implications, with generally entertaining results. Edward Arnold, Cary Grant, Frances Farmer, Jack Oakie, Donald Meek. Directed by Rowland V. Lee. Adults.

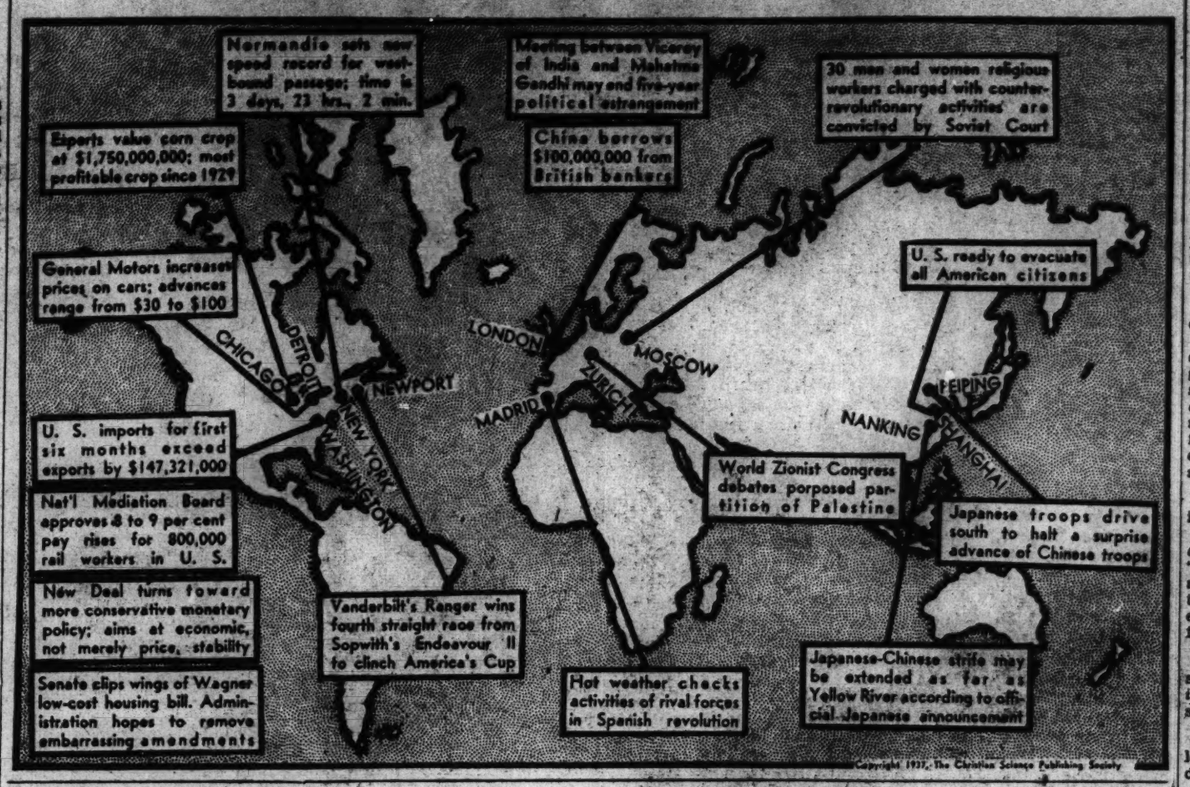
What Price Vengeance (Rialto)—Melodrama about a policeman who retrieves himself from disgrace by concealing his identity and living in the underworld to bring a gang of robbers to justice. Lyle Talbot, Wendy Barrie, March Lawrence. Adults and young people.

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Co-operation

A world crisis cannot be met save on a world front. The solution of the crisis may, however, be born in one mind and then be made available for mankind. If any process or idea, any remedy or program, is to be used on a world scale, there must be co-operation.—Basil Mathews.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Normandie sets new speed record for westbound passage; time is 3 days, 23 hrs., 2 min.
Meeting between Viceroy of India and Mahatma Gandhi may end five-year political estrangement
30 men and women religious workers charged with counter-revolutionary activities are convicted by Soviet Court
Exports value corn crop at $1,750,000,000; most profitable crop since 1929
China borrows $100,000,000 from British bankers
General Motors increases prices on cars; advances range from $30 to $100
U. S. ready to evacuate all American citizens
CHICAGO
DETROIT
NEWPORT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
MADRID
ZURICH
MOSCOW
PEIPING
NANKING
SHANGHAI
U. S. imports for first six months exceed exports by $147,321,000
Nat'l Mediation Board approves 8 to 9 per cent pay rises for 800,000 rail workers in U. S.
World Zionist Congress debates porposed partition of Palestine
Japanese troops drive south to halt a surprise advance of Chinese troops
New Deal turns toward more conservative monetary policy; aims at economic, not merely price, stability
Vanderbilt's Ranger wins fourth straight race from Sopwith's Endeavour II to clinch America's Cup
Hot weather checks activities of rival forces in Spanish revolution
Japanese-Chinese strife may be extended as far as Yellow River according to official Japanese announcement
Senate clips wings of Wagner low-cost housing bill. Administration hopes to remove embarrassing amendments
Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Democracy

When Isaac Hopper, the noted Quaker philanthropist of Philadelphia, was a guest of a famous London family, he was invited to visit another family, whereupon his host observed, "Those people belong to our church and are very respectable, but they are not exactly of our class. Their father was a mechanic."

"Well, I am a mechanic," Hopper replied. "Perhaps if thou hadst known that fact, thou wouldst not have invited me."

"Is it possible," exclaimed his astonished host, "that a man of your appearance and breeding is a mechanic?"

"Oh, yes," replied Hopper, "I followed the trade of tailor for many years. Look at my hands. Dost thou see the marks of the shears? Some of the mayors of Philadelphia have been tailors. When I lived there I often walked the streets with the chief justice. It never occurred to me that it was any honor, and I don't think it did to him."

Quotation for Today

AS THE sun does not wait for prayers and incantations that he may rise, but shines at once, and is greeted by all; so neither wait thou for applause, and shouts, and eulogies, that thou mayest do well—but be a spontaneous benefactor and thou shalt be beloved like the sun.—Epictetus.

A Convenient Calendar

1937 SIMPLEX CALENDAR 1937

JAN	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	1-31
FEB	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	2-28
MAR	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	3-31
APR	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	4-30
MAY	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	5-31
JUN	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	6-30
JUL	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	7-31
AUG	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	8-31
SEP	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	9-30
OCT	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	10-31
NOV	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	11-30
DEC	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	12-31

FIRST DAY OF WEEK IN MONTH LINE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

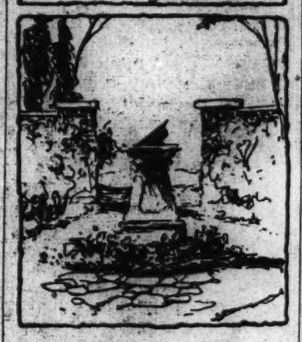
J. A. 1934

NUMBER OF DAYS FOR EACH MONTH

© John Adams, Lombard, Ill.

With This Interesting Calendar, You Can Find Any Date or Day of the Week (1937) Instantly. Take, for Instance, Your Anniversary. Find the Date; Then Run Up to Month Line, and You Have the Day of the Week. Or if You Wish to Know the Date for Thanksgiving, Find "November"; Move Across to "Thursday"; Then Run Down to the Date for the Last One. Note by Running Up to "December" From "25" That Christmas Falls on Saturday

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Happy Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, Ont.

Two women from Canada were motoring alone to Boston. As they approached the city, not being familiar with the locality of the hotel at which they intended to stop, they saw two men—presumably workingmen—talking on the street corner. The women stopped and inquired the way to the hotel; and one of the men said he was going near there and would be glad to show them the way. He, accordingly, entered the car and directed them to the hotel.

When they arrived, and he alighted, the women were in doubt as to how they might reward him in addition to verbal thanks which they had given. But to their surprise he said that when he was in Canada a short time before, he had been shown great kindness in being directed to various places; and when he saw the Canadian license and learned the need of these women, he was grateful for an opportunity to show his appreciation for the kindness shown him. With this explanation he left them.

Friendship

Of all felicities the most charming is that of a firm and gentle friendship. It sweetens all our cares, dispels our sorrows, and counsels us in all extremities. True friends are the whole world to one another, and he that is a friend to himself is a friend to mankind.—Seneca.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Ashpenaz—*Ash'-pe-naz* (a's short, *e* as in debate). Literally, "horse nose."

Azariah—*Az-a-ri'-a* (first a short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable). Literally, "whom God helps."

Enquire (Ps. 27:4)—Renders the Hebrew *baqar*, a primitive root with the figurative signification of "contemplate with admiration."

Eunuch—*U'-nuk* (first u long, second clipped-short).

In Eastern kingdoms it was the custom for the ruler's harem to be guarded by particularly trustworthy servants called eunuchs (Green *eunouchos*, "guarding the couch"); and it was not an uncommon thing for them to be promoted to other offices in the royal household, such as that of steward, chamberlain, etc.

Evangel—The first *e* is sounded as in debate; avoid *eh-*.

The Greek roots *eu*, "well," and *aggelia*, "tidings," indicate that "evangel" may be applied to the announcer or announcement of glad tidings. *Aggelia*, incidentally, is an extension of *aggelos*, "messenger," from which we derive "angel."

Hananiah—*Han-a-ni'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable). Literally, "given of God."

Hypothesis—*Hi-poth'-e-sis* (first *i* long, *o* and second *i* short, *e* as in debate).

A hypothesis (Greek *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "put or place") is a subordinate proposition or untried supposition, on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based. In logic a hypothesis is an assumption which is deemed possibly true in order to explain something which might otherwise remain unaccounted for.

Melzar—*Mel'-zar* (*e* short, *a* as in *arm*). Literally, "steward or tutor."

Mishael—Preferably *Mish'-ay-el* (*i* short, *a* as in *chaotic*, *e* short). Literally, "what God is."

Palpable—*Pal'-pa-bl* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

Considering ordinary usage, we might not readily think of this word as related to the sense of feeling; yet its Latin root, *palpus*, designates the "soft palm of the hand," and the verb *palpare* means "to feel or touch."

This is but one instance wherein specialization has yielded to generalization; for we understand "palpable" to include that which is evident to any of the senses. It must be easily detectable, but it may be either visible, audible, or intelligible, as well as tangible.

To be characterized as palpable, a truth or idea must be clear to the understanding and satisfactory to the judgment.

Peniel—Preferably *Pe-ni'-el* (first *e* as in debate, second clipped-short, *i* long).

Pulse (Dan. 1:12, 16)—The Oxford Companion Bible notes: "Vegetable food (to avoid the idol-tainted meat)."

Radiance—*Ray'-dih-anse.*

This word, from Latin *radius*, "ray," is particularly applicable to bodies which are naturally luminous, emitting effulgent rays. For example, we speak of the brilliance of a diamond (not naturally luminous), but of the radiance of the sun.

Resources—The accent is on the second syllable.

Sinew—Not *sih'-noo;* sound it *sin'-u.*

Straitly (Matt. 9:30)—The Greek root suggests "strictly, plenteously."

Supernal—*Su-pur'-nal* (first u as in *unite*, second as in *urn*, *a* clipped-short).

"Supernal" (Latin *super*, "above") is applied to that which is above or on high. A thing which is above materiality or transcends the worldly sense of life—something pertaining to a higher state of existence—may be said to be supernal.

Themes—The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Transient—Two syllables (*tran'-shent*) in America; preferably three (*tran'-sih-ent*) in Britain.

This word is derived from the Latin *transire*, "to go across"; and we use it in the sense of "short duration, transitory, passing quickly across the line of vision, fleeting." The word has nothing in common with the world of spiritual reality.

Transcend—*Trans-send'* (vowels short).

The Latin roots *trans*, "across, beyond," and *scandere*, "to climb," impart to our word the sense of "to rise above or beyond, to surpass, to excel."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Firmament

The Hebrew word *rakia*, which the King James translators render as "firmament" in the opening chapter of Genesis, designates properly "that which is stretched out, or beaten out," while the corresponding Latin term *firmamentum* likewise conveys the idea of solidity.

By the early Israelites, then, the firmament was regarded as a solid dome or vault, dividing "the waters which were above the firmament" (verse 7) from the dry land and seas which stretched below it—a "firmament" which was conceived of as resting upon the great mountains as upon pillars.

According to the primitive conception of the universe, the heavenly bodies were "set . . . in the firmament" (Gen. 1:17), which was, moreover, thought to be provided with holes through which the rain descended upon occasions; while at the time of the flood, an unprecedented downpour occurred, because of the opening of "the windows of heaven" (Gen. 7:11).

In Lighter Vein

The Adjective Slinger

One of the inmates of an American prison was called into the warden's office.

"You were sent here, I believe, for writing a glowing prospectus for an oil company."

"Yes," said the prisoner; "I was a little too optimistic."

"Well," went on the warden, "the authorities want a report on conditions in this prison. I've decided to let you write it."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Protest

Customer: "Didn't your company advertise 'Pay as you play' when I bought my piano?"

Clerk: "Yes."

Customer: "Well, I've never played it—and you've sent me a bill!"

Modern Cause

"We had to let our maid go!"

"Why?"

"We lived in a trailer and she invariably put the wrong oil in the salad."

Going Up!

Talkative Diner: "Tell me, what do you do with your tips?"

Clever Waiter: "I put them in my billfold."

Soon

"Does your son play on the piano?"

"No; he can't climb that high yet."—Washington Daily Star.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Famous Numbers

Each player writes down on a slip of paper a number celebrated in history, science, or literature; for example, 9 (the Muses), 600 (the Light Brigade), 5 (the senses), 1001 (the Arabian Nights), etc.

The slips are placed in a hat and drawn, the players then being obliged to guess the significance of the numbers that fall to their share.

Bad guesses must be paid for by forfeits, or by going out of the game—the slips being renewed until only one player is left. The game may be made as difficult or as easy as one pleases.—Jean E., Wanganui, New Zealand.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Why is it that a humorist can grind out reams of fairly readable stuff in the course of a year, yet can't think of a thing funny to put on a vacation postcard?

Whitsitt Impress: You can always tell when you are on the wrong road, there are no detour signs.

Labor Leader (Toronto): It is a lot easier to attract attention than to earn respect.

Peace

I do not believe that a great war is either imminent or inevitable. And after several years of increasing danger the prospects have recently, in my view, become rather better than worse. I believe, indeed, that with wise policy, there is not only a chance, but a more than even chance, of preserving peace.—Sir Arthur Salter.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Giant Dog*

By Le Pelley

THAT'S MARMADUKE'S HANDKERCHIEF — NO DOUBT ABOUT THAT —
HE OUGHT TO BE CLOSE BY !
THEN LET'S.....
URK !!!
WHAT'S THE MATTER ??
UP THERE ON THAT HILL !! DO YOU SEE WHAT I SEE ??
PLUNKY— HOW CAN I HELP BUT SEE IT ?
LADS — IT'S A DOG — THE BIGGEST DOG I EVER SAW !!
A BLACKER THAN BLACK OBJECT MOVES ACROSS THE NIGHT SKY — MIZZENMAST MORGAN IS RIGHT — IT IS A HUGE DOG, NEARLY THE SIZE OF A LION.

The Adventures of Waddles —*The Missing Mate's Hat!*

By The Hagers

WE TRAILED THE STRANGE BIRD THROUGH THE TREES HE SEEMED SO VERY ILL AT EASE;
HE'D STOP AND DO THE QUEEREST THINGS: HOP IN THE AIR AND FLAP HIS WINGS.
"WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF IT?" SAID I. THE CAPTAIN QUACKED, "HE TRIES TO FLY."
"A CLUE!" I WHISPERED. FOR I'D FOUND THE MISSING MATE'S CAP ON THE GROUND!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Cotton Session?

CONGRESS is not exactly an economic conference. But often the bargaining between blocs baldly discloses the material interests represented by members. And frequently some knowledge of economic geography is the surest key to otherwise unexplained political moves.

Many congressional blocs have familiar names, usually taken from a commodity. Wool, gold, wheat, copper, lumber, coal, oil—all have had their recognized representatives. There are seventeen states in which a ton or more of beet sugar is produced and on sugar tariffs their thirty-four senators become a beet bloc. Some silver is mined in most of the western states and silver senators have been able to fasten the costly silver-buying policy on the whole country.

But America's most influential commodity, the raw material of which it produces twice as much as it can use, is cotton. And of all the commodity blocs cotton is probably strongest. It is of major importance in sixteen states, and for ten the price of cotton spells poverty or prosperity. The political power of cotton has just been exhibited in the petition of forty senators for a special session of Congress in October to enact farm legislation.

Of course other farm interests have joined with cotton to make this showing. Yet King Cotton is the captain of the crew. And it is in the recent history of cotton that the key motive is discoverable. Since last winter cotton prices have fallen three cents, or nearly 25 per cent. And as a big new crop has come closer to the gins and warehouses cotton growers have come closer to the prospect of the kind of surplus that accompanied six-cent cotton in 1933.

But, it was President Roosevelt's blunt statement on cotton loans that suddenly reawakened the farm bloc and precipitated a demand for action before next year. Mr. Roosevelt said the Government would not make loans on commodities whose production was uncontrolled. Loans on cotton at ten cents would become gifts if a big crop drove the price to eight cents. Quickly it was brought home to cotton producers that hopes for governmental help hinged on crop control legislation. Almost overnight came the petition for an extra session.

King Cotton's political power is manifest in that quick and vigorous demand. Strong forces are gathering for a drive to bolster his throne with the federal treasury. This is understandable. Cotton growers and cotton states have long been victimized by the American tariff policy. Even the power of the cotton bloc could not match the combined log-rolling power of protected industries in the North and East which set up tariff barriers against goods other nations offered in payment for cotton.

So long as that condition continues cotton will feel justified in demanding special help in its turn from Government. It will undoubtedly seek aid in maintaining prices by crop controls and crop loans. The President was right in saying there could be no loans without control. But the implication was that with crop control loans would be safely secured and could be granted. That is more than doubtful.

Secretary Wallace has long questioned crop loans. He has felt the political pressures which tend to make them subsidies. And with AAA he should have learned that restriction of American production, even with a crop which makes up so large a share of the world supply as does American cotton, is no guarantee of price maintenance. There is no assurance that, even with a new AAA, cotton prices can be so certainly pegged that cotton loans at 10 cents a pound would be reasonably secured. Even the whole power of the cotton bloc cannot stop the Egyptian fellahin from planting more cotton, or prevent a glut of the Manchester market from ruining American prices.

As an emergency measure AAA had considerable economic justification. And as an offset to the tariff, crop control has much appeal to every citizen who wishes to be fair. But two wrongs will not make a right. And as a permanent policy crop control cannot, even with the fortuitous help of drought, insure a good price to the American grower—short of cutting the cotton crop in two and putting a tariff on imports.

Before that is done, or before the nation goes any further with a special session for cotton and toward politically induced scarcity, wouldn't it be worth while to count the cost to the whole country? Before adding crop-control scarcity to tariff-barrier scarcity, wouldn't it be better to honestly and courageously tackle the problem from the other end and make a determined effort to remove inequality by reducing tariffs?

The Roof Off Housing

LAST-MINUTE amendments in the Senate have clipped the wings of the Wagner Housing Bill. Therefore, plausible arguments advanced in support of them, but, in a word, the ancient resistance which again and again has defeated efforts to get the great rehousing drive under way appears merely to have taken new forms.

It is argued that no state should utilize more than 20 per cent of the total federal outlay, and the Senate so ruled. Back of this restriction is the concern of those largely rural states that they will share in the paying, but not in the benefits.

To be sure, a reasonable distribution of subsidies ought to be observed as between the several states. But the danger is that states not having so acute a housing problem have scented the whiff of pork; and merely to speak of placing this question of relieving human distress on the basis of sectional bargaining is sufficient condemnation. The cry of sectionalism should no more be raised here than in the case of the land conservation benefits under the farm program, for which the city taxpayer has to pay. Moreover, as Senator Schwellenbach convincingly indicated, the crime which wells up out of the slum-swamps of the large city spreads like ground-water across state boundaries.

As for limiting the cost of a project to a specified amount per family, an amount which Senator Wagner says would make actual slum clearance impossible as a preliminary to new housing units, this Senate provision has all the appearances of obstruction.

Mr. Wagner's disheartening fight now turns to the House, where the Administration forces presumably will be with him. Should the House decline the Senate's limitations, the way would be opened at least to a worthy compromise in conference, or even to abandonment of the amendments in question.

August Stampede

WITH the month of August, the great annual holiday rush, which in other countries begins earlier, commences in Britain; the human current sets fiercely away from the towns, and swirls about the coast, and the inland beauty spots. It is, in fact, too mighty a current. Traffic channels can hardly contain it, and hotels, boarding houses, and other havens are filled to overflowing.

The result is that comfort and convenience are largely sacrificed. Men may have something of the herd instinct, but they do not, as a rule, enjoy a stampede. Why, therefore, should holiday dates be formed into such a gregarian calendar—why are employers so unanimous in concluding that August is the best holiday month?

"Summer's lease hath all too short a date," and her title deeds to the earlier part of it in England are sometimes a little shaky, but June generally sees her in possession. The poet, who is a good guide for the holiday maker, since he is usually on these occasions speaking from experience, has said of June, "Then, if ever, come perfect days." It is true that he has little to say of July, but it is conceivably meter, and certainly not meteorology, that has given him cause to refrain.

The "staggering" of working hours is only just coming under serious consideration in Britain; but the advantages of the method are obvious, and it would be well worth-while to consider, at the same time, extending its scope to cover holidays.

How Much Price Fixing?

THE Miller-Tydings price maintenance bill, now passed by the Senate and the House, gives federal sanction to forty-four state laws that permit manufacturers to fix minimum prices below which retailers must not sell the producers' goods. Typical of the casual manner in which the state and national legislatures have treated this legislation is the fact that it shuttled through Congress without debate and as a rider to a tax appropriation bill for the District of Columbia.

Manufacturing already has gone far in the direction of monopoly, or, at least, administered prices. A brake against this concentrated power of the producers was furnished by big dealers and chain stores, which used their great bargaining power to help hold producer prices in bounds. Yet these price maintenance laws propose now to extend the manufacturer's control of prices from his own product to that of the retailers, at least so far as minimum prices are concerned. The manufacturer acquires that power even though he accounts for only half the cost of a product to the ultimate consumer.

President Roosevelt, after years in which he has sought to restore the price level, has indicated that this program has gone far enough and that further general price rises will tend toward inflation. Today there are manifold elements of bouyancy under prices. For this reason, as well as others, price maintenance legislation, which places a potentially rigid floor under retail prices, is a move in the wrong direction at the wrong time.

Proponents of the price maintenance movement may have a legitimate cause for complaint when they protest "loss leader sales" by big distributors, who frequently use this below-cost selling device with more telling effect than can the small independents. But these proponents should be content with legislation that prohibits merely sales below cost rather than insisting on laws that fix prices on a cost-plus-profit basis throughout the whole area of distribution.

Snakes as Pets

Book News of the Day

CHOOSING a nice long blacksnake for a pet may seem, at the least, unusual; but to Clifford H. Pope, eminent herpetologist, it has only one thing wrong with it—why not have other kinds as well? Contrary to general belief, snakes make fascinating pets, becoming tame when gently cared for. How to house and care for one's snake pets, as well as more interesting and enlightening information about snakes than most people have ever read, is contained in "SNAKES ALIVE AND HOW THEY LIVE," by Clifford H. Pope (New York: Viking. $2.50).

Snakes are the most misjudged of creatures, according to this expert on reptiles; the subject of countless unfounded notions and prejudices, persisting in the form of superstitions that cause people to pursue and kill every species met. Yet many snakes are useful to man, notably the harmless bull snake which will keep the farmer free of gophers, rats and field mice. From the conservationists' viewpoint, too, a region is far more interesting when its flora and fauna are protected and preserved. "Killing is a habit, and once people start, they stop at nothing," Mr. Pope remarks.

Accurate information concerning snakes, if judged by that recorded in this readable volume, opens up an intelligent interest in a realm of nature almost unknown to the amateur. It is colossal ignorance of these creatures that has nursed prejudice and fear. Even that famous snake story of the little East Indian mongoose, Rikki-tikki-tavi and the *krait*, is a symbol of man's ignorance of snakes; for the one described by Kipling is evidently, according to Mr. Pope, the sawtooth viper, and not the *krait* at all. If the reader has no more reason for taking up "Snakes Alive" than to do away with a prejudice and fear, this is ample cause for exploring Mr. Pope's unusual book.

Seldom does the layman have opportunity to secure authoritative material such as this, except in highly technical bulletins which discourage him at the outset. Every picture is story-telling and educational. The text itself is so simply and directly written as to be prime reading for boys, yet there is no "writing down." Mr. Pope, the true natural scientist, would destroy all fear with information, all prejudice with interest. His genuine enthusiasm for his subject, his conviction that a knowledge of the kinds and habits of snakes is the way to save the harmless and useful ones now being so cruelly dealt with, and his appreciation of these reptiles, makes the book a valuable experience. His motive in writing it might be distilled from his comment on the indigo snake: "Only prejudice," he says, "can keep you from appreciating the beauty of such a creature."

M. J. T.

Time to Do Some Scrubbing

Talking of Wells

I SANK back comfortably into the deck chair on the lawn. "Do you like Wells?" I enquired.

"I have never met him," replied Elizabeth. "But his 'Mr. Polly' is very fine. The later sociological novels, on the other hand—"

Now, I have no objection to a spot of culture here and there. In fact, I rather like it in its proper place. But this, I felt, was going too far.

"I mean Wells, not Wells," I interrupted lucidly. "The place on the map, not the chap."

"I know nothing at all about Wells," said Elizabeth.

What an opportunity was here! Not often does a man get such a chance to hold forth in his own home precincts. I drew a deep breath, and opened up.

* * *

Wells is certainly a city worth discussing. It is tucked away in the Mendips, one of Britain's most remarkable ranges of hills, which extend for thirty miles from Frome to Weston-super-Mare, being for two-thirds of this stretch an absolutely unbroken line. In the Mendips are two things which are said to be without parallel in England—the Cheddar Gorge and Wookey Hole Cave. Neither of these have I seen. But the greatest place in all the Mendip area is reputed to be Wells. It claims to be the most complete mediaeval city in Great Britain. And Wells I have visited three times.

* * *

There are still many towns and villages in England round which the aura of the Middle Ages continues to cling. Most of them can point proudly to unique features. Salisbury, for example, asserts without contradiction that its cathedral is the finest specimen in Britain of a church of such size and office built entirely in a single style of architecture. Durham boasts the most magnificent bishop's throne. The thick walls of Chester are extremely impressive. Exeter's Decorated architecture is thought to be without rival of its kind. And for the true energy, bustle, and ceaseless activity of mediaeval life, Oxford during term time would be very difficult to beat. But Wells also has its records.

* * *

Foremost among these are its swans. The superb birds float majestically about on the moat that surrounds the bishop's palace, and when they need food they ring a bell. This, however, takes the visitor completely out of the mediaevalism of Wells, for the swans of the city acquired the habit only about eighty years ago, in the heyday of Victorianism. More celebrated still is the great West Front of Wells Cathedral, which was built by Bishop Jocelyn, and dedicated in 1239.

Men who have traveled far, and have finally come to Wells, have stood astonished on the wide grass before this West Front, and declared that there is nothing like it to be seen in all Europe. It is huge and magnificent, giving an impression of tremendous and overwhelming strength. At the same time the workmanship of it is most complicated, ornate, and delicate. Carved upon the front are more than 600 figures—150 of them life-size, or larger—figures of kings and princes, of ecclesiastics and statesmen, of men of renown and fame. This combination of enormous scale with fine exactitude is unique. It is as though an epic were written with the care, with the attention to minute detail, of a sonnet.

Then, again, Wells is the only concathedral in the British Isles, sharing its dignity with Bath. But here Elizabeth interrupted.

"What," she asked, "is a con-cathedral?"

"The exact and precise meaning," I observed, "I have for the moment forgotten. But it is something terrifically important. You might imagine that, because there is a bishopric of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich as well as of Bath and Wells, there would be a con-cathedral there, too. But that is not so. Bury St. Edmund's and Ipswich have only one cathedral between them. Nor is the Bishopric of Sodor and Man another case in point. That particular bishopric has come into being only through a copying error made by an eighteenth century lawyer, who was instructed to write down 'Bishopric of Sodor or Man', and failed to do so correctly. I hope this is quite clear?"

"So far as it goes," said Elizabeth. I brightened up immediately. Praise is honey to my lips. "But it doesn't go very far," she added.

So we went indoors, and read the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Opportunities Overlooked

By Frank L. Ferrin

SOMETIMES, it must be realized, there is confusion in abundance. The child with a nursery room filled with toys feels no particular interest in or attachment for any one of them. But the boy or girl who is limited to one toy finds joy in its possession and use. In all our larger affairs and undertakings the same tendency is apparent. We are inclined to waste, or overlook the value of the things provided for our use and enjoyment.

A concrete and convincing instance serves as an example. In an earlier day in the farming sections of the middle west, long before the era of "bonanza" farms in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and Dakota, there were what were then regarded as large farms in the regions somewhat earlier settled. The contrast between the big farms and the smaller ones was marked. On the former there were hired hands, many horses and mules, the newest implements, and an overseer whose chief duty was to see that others were kept busy and whose main objective was his own comfort. On the "one-man" farms there was one team, no hired help except in harvesting and threshing time, and no overseer except the stern parent who sought, by persuasion or otherwise, to induce a trio of growing boys to do their bit.

An actual and interesting comparison made one year showed the net profits, after taxes and overhead had been deducted, to be greater from the small farm than from the "managed" large farm. This result was due to the elimination of waste, to the utilization of all available products, and to a careful and sympathetic treatment of soil, cattle and other animals. And yet such convincing exhibit did not serve to amend or alter the processes somewhat carelessly adhered to on the larger farm. The sequel was a forced liquidation to ward off impending foreclosure. By this or some similar process the army of tenant farmers and share-croppers is annually recruited in the United States.

* * *

Intermittently, though not with regularity, the people of nearly every country come face to face with an economic crisis. These are long or short according to the thoughtfulness and wisdom displayed in adapting or readapting ourselves, individually and collectively, to changed conditions. Since the actual development of the original and acquired territory now comprising the United States began there has been a gradual utilization and consequent assertion of proprietorship of the country's vast natural resources of land, minerals and water-power. No student capable of estimating and comparing opportunities and benefits can assert that there has been even an approach to a wise use or equal sharing of these generously bestowed assets. Agriculture, even with the superficial and sometimes theoretical aid of a politically inefficient federal department, has sought the greatest possible profit from the land without thought of the inevitable result of waste and erosion.

Similarly, the wealth of forests has been ruthlessly depleted until in many sections charred stumps and trees starkly testify to the thoughtlessness and stupidity of men who should have been more faithful guardians.

* * *

In the city of Toronto, Ontario, according to information regarded as entirely reliable, there is, safely housed and guarded, a working model of a motor carburetor which has proved its ability to propel an automobile of average size not twenty, but actually one hundred miles on a single gallon of gasoline. Is this being utilized? It is not. The device is for sale, but it is not sought out or is its ownership coveted by any individual or corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of motor-driven machinery.

In the entire field of development of the more modern devices the effort seems to be to supply to the public such machines and appliances as will insure a greater use of fuel and electrical impulse rather than to make possible reasonable and obtainable economies. It is no secret that in the laboratories and vaults of the manufacturers there are models and charts of inventions that would revolutionize present methods of communication, travel and housing.

I am quite ready to admit that the remedy for all this does not lie in the enactment of some law. The realization of justice, honesty, more liberal sharing and a fuller brotherhood is not found by resort to such clumsy and ineffective processes. Perhaps only through necessity will come a fuller and freer sharing of those glorious opportunities which are, in truth, the heritage of all alike.

The Wide Horizon

How Free Is Japan?

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THIS question must arise whenever the outside world hears of a new Cabinet crisis, of Army intervention in politics, of police raids on persons suspected of "dangerous thoughts," of foreign visitors put through searching examinations by the police if they have unwittingly taken photographs, however harmless, in one of Japan's numerous fortified zones, or—of a military invasion in China such as is now raging around Peiping.

So far as the status of its civil liberties is concerned, Japan occupies a unique position among the major powers today. It cannot be classified offhand either with the major dictatorships or with the major democracies. Prussia in the early days of Bismarck would furnish a better analogy, although here, too, there would be important points of difference.

Looking at the question, therefore, from the standpoint of the critical protestant, one may say that such an individual would have more chance of existence and even of a limited degree of self expression in Japan than in the modern dictatorships. His opportunities would, however, be vastly more circumscribed in the Island Empire than in the democratic countries. Getting down to concrete cases, the situation in Japan as regards democratic rights and civil liberties is as follows:

Representative Government

The Japanese male may cast his ballot freely for any one of a number of parties, ranging from some small extreme nationalist groups through the large established parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, to the moderate socialist Social Mass Party. One small political grouping, the Proletarian Party, stands still farther to the Left. Communism is an outlawed and proscribed creed.

Speech in the Diet, like the voting, is at least relatively free; sharp criticism of the Cabinet in power is not unusual. The joker in this situation is that the Diet lacks the power decisively to influence the course of events, because the Cabinet Ministers are responsible to the Throne, not to the Diet.

Freedom of the Press

Japanese newspapers are controlled, but are not regimented. They not infrequently receive "bans," or notifications from the police that they are not to report or comment on specific subjects. But they are not lined up unanimously on the side of the Government; indeed both the Hirota and the Hayashi Cabinets have frequently experienced a decidedly bad press. The Japanese editor is still able to think first of his readers and only secondly of the police.

Incoming and outgoing news is subjected to controls which are more severe than those of democracies, but considerably less strict than those of dictatorships.

Censorship of foreign news cables from Tokyo is sporadic and anonymous. I have personally noticed censorship twice during an experience of over two years, once at the time when the February 26 revolt last year rocked the Government to its foundations, once on the eve of the signature of the German-Japanese pact against communism.

Right of Assembly

The Japanese has no protection against being haled to the nearest police station for prolonged interrogation if he is suspected of cherishing "dangerous thoughts." An elastic Peace Preservation Act affords the public prosecutor much leeway in this connection. The record of the Japanese police as regards "third degree" methods is not good and has been the subject of more than one indignant interpellation in the Diet. It is doubtful, however, whether this record is as bad as that of police in dictatorships where police activities are above and beyond criticism. The number of persons in prison for political offenses at the time when official figures were last made public was between five and six hundred.

Recognized political parties were permitted to hold meetings during the recent election. Police were invariably present in considerable numbers and did not hesitate to interrupt and warn speakers who were regarded as going too far in their utterances. Especially since the February revolt the authorities are unwilling to grant permission for outdoor demonstrations. May Day parades have been forbidden during the last two years.

Academic Freedom

The radical professor is apt to lead a harassed life in Japan. However, the universities, like the newspapers, have not been made so completely subservient to a ruling creed as in the European dictatorships. I have talked with a professor in the Tokyo Imperial University who had a definitely Marxist outlook and with another professor who, after being dropped from one faculty because of his supposedly dangerous thoughts, was able to form a connection with a private research institute of left-wing tendencies which carries on a fairly extensive publication activity.

When one surveys the whole field of liberties, without either exaggerating or ignoring specific practices of repression, it would seem that Japan would rate a score of something like fifty, in contradistinction to the democracies which would be closer to 100 and dictatorships which would be much nearer zero in a test of this kind.